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State Child Care Fact Book 1987

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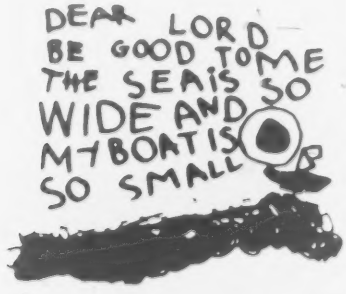

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State Child Care Fact Book 1987

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INTRODUCTION

The State Child Care Fact Book 1987 presents the findings of CDF's fifth annual survey on child care funding and priorities in the states. The survey findings document the reasons for the nation's current child care crisis: at a time when a growing number of American families desperately need child care, federal child care spending remains terribly inadequate and states, despite many responsible efforts, are unable to fill any but a fraction of the funding gaps.

- In FY 1987, the largest federal spending program that provides child care assistance (the Title XX Social Services Block Grant) was worth only half its FY 1977 level, when adjusted for inflation.

- Although the number of poor children younger than six increased by more than 41 percent between 1981 and 1986 (from 3.4 million to 4.8 million children), the amount of state and federal money available to meet their child care needs remained virtually unchanged, when inflation is factored in.

- Twenty-eight states actually spent less for Title XX child care in FY 1987 than in FY 1981, when adjusted for inflation.

- Only 18 states served more children in 1987 than in 1981, despite the ever-growing need.

- Twenty-three states are serving fewer children now than they did six years ago.

These dismal facts about the unmet needs of children and parents reinforce the urgency of a large new federal investment in child care such as that proposed in the Act for Better Child Care Services. The bill, introduced in the U.S. Congress in November 1987, targets $2.5 billion to help low- and moderate-income families pay for child care. It also would improve the availability and quality of child care services for all families. It is a modest first step towards meeting the enormous child care needs of the 9.5 million preschool children with mothers in the labor force.

Without child care at a reasonable cost, low-income families cannot work and cannot become self-sufficient. Young children should not be left in unsupervised or inadequate care. They need quality child care to get the good early start which is the foundation they need to grow into productive citizens.

The Act for Better Child Care Services is backed by a national coalition of almost 100 organizations, the Alliance for Better Child Care (ABC). ABC includes unions, religious groups, women's groups, child welfare and education associations, and public policy and advocacy organizations all concerned with the welfare of America's children and families. (For more information about ABC or the Act for Better Child Care Services, contact CDF's Child Care Division.)

This report is organized in six sections that provide an overview of states' child care activities, information about specific policies, and contacts in each state who can provide more detailed information:

- Section 1, "Summary of Findings," highlights survey findings on state child care developments, including initiatives for working families, Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC) recipients, teen parents, and programs for school-age and preschool children.

- Section 2, "Trends in Child Care Using the Title XX Social Services Block Grant," presents CDF's recent findings concerning child care funded through the Title XX Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

- Section 3, "Child Care: Time for a Bolder Solution," analyzes the need for child care and the importance of child care to children and families.

- Section 4, "Elements of a State Child Care Agenda," identifies core elements of a strong state child care agenda and reviews how different states have addressed these elements.

- Section 5, "1987 State Child Care Developments," reviews program-by-program and state-by-state child care developments in 1987.

- Section 6, "Appendices," includes a set of appendices that provide more detailed data about states' child care policies as well as contacts in each state.

SECTION 1. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Child care is now viewed as a vital component of any public policy agenda. It is necessary to insure that young children receive the support they need in key early years to grow up to be productive citizens, and to help families become and remain self-sufficient.

Many families struggle to find and pay for decent child care. However families with incomes below or just a little above the poverty line have even fewer options because they cannot afford good child care without assistance. Resources to help low- and moderate-income families meet the growing costs of child care or to help build a quality child care system for all families are not expanding to meet the demand.

Overall, federal and state assistance to help such families meet their child care needs has declined sharply over the past decade when the effect of inflation is factored in. At the same time the number of families needing such assistance has grown because more women with young children are working and because the failure of Americans' wages to keep up with inflation has meant that more working families have earnings so low they need help with child care. This is especially true for young parents, whose median family income has been declining since the mid-1970s.

The past few years have demonstrated that states alone will not be able or willing to help the large number of low-income families needing child care assistance. Nor will the states alone build a child care system that insures that all families have access to quality child care. The federal government must step in with a new commitment and added funds that can support states' efforts to respond to what is rapidly becoming a child care crisis.

Title XX Services

In 1981 the President and Congress enacted a 20 percent reduction in federal funding for 1982 in the Title XX Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), the largest direct source of federal

support for child care.[1] Since 1982 Congress has only approved one modest increase in Title XX funds. It failed to restore the program to its 1981 levels, much less keep pace with inflation since 1981.

- The federal Title XX appropriation for FY 1987 is, after adjusting for inflation, approximately 50 percent of the FY 1977 level, and approximately 75 percent of the FY 1981 level.

Some states, especially in the past two years, have made valiant efforts to increase state funds targeted for child care through Title XX. Despite the many new programs that have been enacted by governors and state legislators who have recognized that investing in child care is essential to their states' economic vitality, states' overall funding for child care, when inflation is factored in, are basically at 1981 spending levels.

- Twenty-eight states are spending less for child care funded through Title XX in 1987 than their 1981 levels adjusted for inflation.

- Only 18 states are serving more children than they did in 1981.

- Twenty-three states actually are serving fewer children than they did six years ago.

Millions of children remain to be helped. Even before the federal cuts in Title XX, the program served only 472,000 of the 3.4 million children younger than six living in poverty in 1981. By 1986 there were 4.8 million poor children in that age group, a more than 41 percent increase, and despite increased state efforts, virtually the same amount of (inflation-adjusted) fede-

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[1]While the Title XX/SSBG is the major source of federal funds available to states to help them provide child care subsidies to low-income families, states also use the Title XX funds for a variety of other critical social services, such as emergency services, short-term foster care, and day care for the elderly. States decide how much of the federal block grant (and how much of their own funds) will be used for each of the services. This report uses "Title XX" to describe the funding stream, including state and federal dollars, which is used to provide the bulk of direct child care subsidy funds to low-income families. Forty-four states and the District of Columbia use some of the Title XX funds plus some of their own revenues to provide child care assistance. Alaska, California, Montana, and Oregon use no federal funds for their child care assistance programs for working parents. North Dakota and South Dakota use no Title XX funds or state funds for child care for low-income working families.

ral and state dollars that were available in 1981 to serve families needing day care assistance.[2]

State Child Care Initiatives

With federal Title XX funds losing ground to cuts, freezes, and inflation, and with almost no federal child care support through other programs, some states have moved ahead to create new child care programs funded entirely through state, or state and local, dollars. These initiatives typically have been designed to help special populations, such as families headed by teen parents or with school-age children, or to improve the availability, quality, and supply of child care. Two states experimented with new initiatives this year for raising funds for child care services.

- New Mexico increased the fee placed on all vital records to $6.00 to generate $700,000 to support child care services for low-income working parents.

- Indiana approved a new funding source for school-age child care by passing a 5 cent per pack increase in the state cigarette tax and earmarking a percentage of this increase for public health and child care programs.

Since 1985 the number of state programs have increased. Most have been funded modestly.

Whether or not a state sets out to create such programs typically depends, in large part, on the health of its economy, although some states with limited resources have taken new steps that, at least, showed an understanding of the importance of child care if not adding significant new resources. But even the most progressive state efforts, with only a few exceptions, have been very limited in their scope or funding. Few states have taken bold steps to address the wide spectrum of needs that must be met to help families afford child care and to create a quality child care system. As a consequence, the unmet need for child care escalates:

- Nearly half the counties in Kentucky provide no child care assistance to low-income working families.

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[2]This calculation includes California, Alaska, Montana, and Oregon state spending figures for child care. Minnesota's sliding fee scale program and Virginia's separate program for working parents are not included in the FY 1987 calculation. In addition, New York's total for FY 1987 includes money for separate state programs. The state could not provide data about Title XX only. Pennsylvania as well includes state-funded programs.

- A recent survey of 230 public housing projects around the country with on-site child care centers found waiting lists with 96,000 children.

- In Florida, the waiting lists have grown to nearly 30,000 children. In one recent 90-day period, in just three Florida counties (Orange, Osceola, and Seminole), the following were refused help due to lack of funds: nine abused children; 176 children whose mothers applied for an employment training program but remained on welfare because they lacked child care help; 200 children whose AFDC mothers had found jobs but couldn't work because of child care problems; six children of migrant farm workers who had to accompany their parents to dangerous work sites; and 2,073 children whose low- or moderate-income families were eligible for child care assistance under the state's own criteria to help parents continue working and stay off public welfare, but for whom there were inadequate appropriated funds.

- Seattle serves 2,200 of 10,000 eligible children.

- In New York City, 144,000 children under six are eligible for child care. However, publicly funded day care slots are available for only one out of every five children.

Low-Income Working Families

Most states use their Title XX child care funding to help low-income working parents in general, including those leaving AFDC. A number of recent state welfare reform initiatives have recognized that child care help must be provided after a parent is no longer eligible for AFDC but still earning such modest wages that assistance with child care is essential to continued employment. They have provided new state funds to help these parents with their child care costs.

- Minnesota and New York, recognizing the difficulty struggling low-income working families have with child care costs, also expanded their separate state programs targeted to low-income parents who are poor but may not receive AFDC.

- Virginia, however, rescinded $500,000 from its $1.5 million program for these families and later restored $374,989 as the number of applicants to whom it had to refuse assistance grew.

Child Care for AFDC Recipients

Child care is essential to enabling many families to become self-sufficient and move off dependence on Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC). While this report does not measure

the quality of the welfare or training side of recent state welfare-to-work initiatives, it does review those initiatives' child care efforts. Without help in meeting child care costs, it is unlikely that a mother receiving AFDC can participate in a training program or go to work.

- Minnesota will target to AFDC parents a significant portion of a $27.5 million (1987-1988) state-funded sliding fee child care program.

Other states, including Florida and New Jersey, are taking modest new steps to help welfare recipients with child care.

- California continues to offer school-age child care to participants in its work program for AFDC recipients (GAIN) program.

- Massachusetts increased its funding for child care vouchers for mothers participating in its Employment and Training Choices program from $20 million to $27.4 million.

Child Care for Adolescent Parents

Child care is the key to enabling a teenage parent to complete high school. State programs targeting care to children of adolescents, although growing in number, remain small in size.

- Connecticut spends $214,000 of state funds to help 104 high school students with the cost of child care services.

- In 1987, Maine, Minnesota, and Rhode Island joined California, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Wisconsin in providing some earmarked state funds targeted to mothers in high school or working toward their GEDs.

Given the nation's adolescent pregnancy problem and the crucial role of schooling and skills in improving teens' economic prospects, more state efforts and larger programs are essential.

School-Age Child Care Programs

Many low- and moderate-income working parents with elementary and middle school children need help in arranging and paying for child care during the after-school hours, school vacations, and summers. The majority of state school-age child care initiatives that do exist earmark the funds solely for programs' start-up costs. Thus, they fail to provide the ongoing help that low- and moderate-income families need to use the programs, which can cost from $15 to $40 a week for each child.

- In 1987 New Jersey and Indiana approved school-age child care appropriations that include funds to help low-income families pay for the cost of such care.

- Massachusetts will fund some extended day programs for school-age children with part of the $10.2 million it has allocated for early childhood development, and will allow $1.5 million appropriated for Head Start to be used for extending the hours of Head Start programs to make them more convenient for working parents.

- California is the only other state that actually allocates funds for ongoing subsidies.

- Connecticut has a program to fund salaries of day care providers in before- and after-school programs, which should help lower the cost to parents.

- Florida, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island limit their efforts to start-up costs.

Preschool Programs

Six new states, Connecticut, Michigan, New Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Vermont, joined the 20 states that have been providing some level of state funding for preschool programs, including in some cases state funding for Head Start. Programs created in the past four years range from $189,000 for three pilot programs in Delaware to more than $37.5 million in Texas.

State policy-makers generally claim that these new initiatives are designed to assist the growing number of mothers in the labor force as well as to enhance the development of young children. Unfortunately, most of the state-funded preschool programs operate for only part of the day. Full-time working parents find it difficult if not impossible to enroll their children in these programs, no matter how good they are, unless the programs are coordinated with other child care services for the remainder of the day. States generally have not paid attention to this coordination problem, nor to the need for full-day programs.

Improving Quality and Availability

In the past year several states took steps to improve one or more of the components of a stable child care system. For example, the low salaries of child care providers make it exceedingly difficult to recruit and retain qualified staff.

- With an eye to relieving the staffing problem, Connecticut raised its extremely low child care reimbursement rates by 150 percent for family day care providers and by 66 percent for child care centers.

Training also is linked intimately to the quality of child care.

- Hawaii, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania appropriated new funds to train child care providers.

Start-up and renovation funds are critical for expanding the supply of child care programs.

- Minnesota, New York, Oregon, and Rhode Island began programs to start new or to renovate existing child care programs.

- Oregon established a 50 percent employer tax credit for reimbursing parents' child care costs or for building child care facilities.

Resource and referral programs, in addition to helping families find child care, can provide valuable services such as sponsoring family day care recruitment campaigns to expand the supply of child care or offering training and technical assistance to their communities' child care providers.

- California and Massachusetts fund the most extensive state networks of resource and referral programs.

- Fourteen other states and the District of Columbia provide state funds to start or operate resource and referral programs.

- This year, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Oregon, and Pennsylvania began new state programs to support these programs, while Michigan and New Mexico expanded their existing efforts.

SECTION 2. TRENDS IN CHILD CARE USING THE TITLE XX SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

Despite a drastic federal funding cut made in 1981, Title XX still remains the cornerstone of child care assistance programs in most states. Because the law governing Title XX expenditures is so flexible, Title XX-funded child care can be used to meet the need of all age groups, from infants through school-age children.

States generally use their Title XX child care services monies to help working parents who receive AFDC or who earn too much to be eligible for AFDC but still have extremely low incomes, adolescent mothers, parents enrolled in school or training programs, and children in need of protective services.

Because federal funding for Title XX has been stagnant, states that have increased their financial commitment to child care since 1981 have done so by adding state dollars to Title XX or creating new separate child care programs. Many state policymakers have focussed more attention on child care. The FY 1987 federal Title XX budget of $2.7 billion dollars, if adjusted for inflation, is approximately 75 percent less than the 1981 levels. Adjusted for inflation, it is worth less than half the $2.5 billion available in 1976. In 1981 the federal government eliminated reporting requirements requiring a detailed breakdown of federal and state spending under Title XX. In 1980 the states were spending approximately 18 percent of federal Title XX funds for child care.[3] This percentage is probably still applicable.

However, even with increased child care spending levels in a number of states, total spending for child care funded through Title XX, when inflation is factored in, has barely reached 1981 child care spending levels. Child care budgets in more than half the states (28) when adjusted for inflation are still lower than

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[3]Alaska, California, Montana, and Oregon use only state revenues for child care assistance to low-income families. North Dakota and South Dakota have no federal- or state-funded child care program at all for low-income working families. They do allow working parents receiving AFDC an income disregard in figuring welfare benefits, as required by federal law for a state that does not provide child care assistance.

1981 levels.[4] Only 18 states are serving more children than they served in 1981. Twenty-two states are serving fewer children and four states are helping approximately the same number of children they assisted in 1981.

The picture is terribly uneven. What a state has done for child care -- or not done -- depends in large part on how healthy its economy is, how committed its governor and legislators are, and how organized its child care providers and advocates are.

At the same time that federal support has dropped and states have struggled to stay even, the need for child care assistance to help low-income families become self-sufficient and to enhance the development of low-income children has intensified. From 1985 to 1986, the number of children younger than six whose mothers were in the labor force increased by 4.4 percent, a growth of 422,000 children. From 1981 to 1986, the number grew by 21.4 percent, or 1.76 million children.

The following tables illustrate Title XX child care funding and service levels during the past fiscal years by state:

- Table 1 compares the numbers of children served in FY 1987 and in FY 1986.
- Table 2 compares the numbers of children served in FY 1987 and in FY 1981.
- Table 3 lists the 26 states whose FY 1987 child care spending was less than FY 1981 levels after adjustment for inflation.

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[4]All of these funds are not from Title XX. Alaska, California, Montana, and Oregon do not spend any Title XX funds for child care but their state-funded programs are counted. Minnesota's sliding fee scale program and Virginia's separate program for working parents are not included. New York's total includes the range of state-funded child care programs because the state cannot break them out of its Title XX funding. Pennsylvania's total includes state-funded school-age child care programs, resource and referral, migrant child care, and a small program for children of teen parents.

TABLE 1. Children Served With Title XX Dollars FY 1987 Compared to FY 1986

States that served more children in FY 1987 than FY 1986	States that served fewer children in FY 1987 than FY 1986	States that served as many children in FY 1987 as FY 1986**
Colorado	*Alaska	Alabama
Connecticut	Hawaii	Arizona
Florida	Indiana	California
Iowa	Louisiana	Delaware
Kansas	Michigan	District of Columbia
Kentucky	Mississippi	Georgia
Maryland	North Carolina	Illinois
Massachusetts	South Dakota	Maine
Missouri	Tennessee	Montana
New Hampshire	Utah	Nebraska
New Mexico	Wyoming	Nevada
New York		New Jersey
Ohio		Texas
Oklahoma		Virginia
*Oregon		West Virginia
Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
Vermont		
Washington		
Total = 20	Total = 11	Total = 15

Data needed to make 1986 to 1987 comparisons are not available for: Arkansas, Idaho, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin. Minnesota did increase its sliding fee scale child care program from $10 million per year to $25.7 million over the biennium (averaging $12.85 million per year).

* State used none of its federal Title XX allotment for child care in 1986 or 1987; all funds are state dollars.

** Within approximately 2 percent of the number of children served in 1986.

TABLE 2. Children Served With Title XX Dollars FY 1987 Compared to FY 1981

States that served more children in FY 1987 than FY 1981	States that served fewer children in FY 1987 than FY 1981	States that served as many children in FY 1987 as FY 1981**
*Alaska	Alabama	Arizona
Connecticut	Colorado	Georgia
District of Columbia	Delaware	Kentucky
Florida	Hawaii	Maine
Idaho	Illinois	
Maryland	Indiana	
Massachusetts	Iowa	
Nebraska	Kansas	
New Hampshire	Louisiana	
New Jersey	Michigan	
New Mexico	Mississippi	
*Oregon	Montana	
Pennsylvania	Nevada	
South Carolina	North Carolina	
Texas	*North Dakota	
Utah	Ohio	
Vermont	Oklahoma	
Washington	Rhode Island	
	South Dakota	
	Tennessee	
	***Virginia	
	West Virginia	
Total = 18	Total = 22	Total = 4

Data needed to make 1981 to 1987 comparisons are not available for: Arkansas California, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

* State uses none of its federal Title XX/SSBG allotment for child care; all funds are state funds. Although the chart in the appendix relating to numbers of children served shows an increase for North Dakota, the children served are only high-risk children needing child care as a protective service. North Dakota's 1981 figure includes children of low-income working parents who no longer receive any Title XX funds to help them with child care costs.

** Within approximately 2 percent of the number of children served in 1981.

*** Virginia serves additional children through its child care program for low-income working families passed in 1986.

TABLE 3. States Whose Title XX Child Care Spending Has Failed To Keep Pace With Inflation Since FY 1981*

Alabama	Mississippi
Arizona	Nevada
Arkansas	New Hampshire
Colorado	New Jersey
Delaware	North Dakota
Georgia	Ohio
Hawaii	Oklahoma
Illinois	Pennsylvania
Indiana	Rhode Island
Kansas	South Carolina
Louisiana	South Dakota
Maine	Tennessee
Michigan	Texas
	+Virginia
	West Virginia

* No data on 1981 child care spending are available for Idaho. No data on Title XX child care spending are available for Minnesota. Funding for the remainder of states not listed have kept pace with inflation.

An inflation factor of 24.2 percent was used to calculate the figures. Since calculations were done in July 1987, final inflation figures for FY 1987 ending in October 1987 were unavailable. The figure 24.2 percent was calculated with the assumption that the rate of inflation was the same as it was in August through September 1987.

\+ Virginia did spend $2.5 million over the biennium for a new child care program for families earning up to 70 percent of the state's median income.

SECTION 3. CHILD CARE: TIME FOR A BOLDER SOLUTION

There is a new sense of urgency about America's child care situation. This sense of urgency is well-founded. By 1995, two-thirds of all preschool children, or nearly 15 million children, will have mothers in the work force. This will represent more than a 50 percent increase over the 1986 figure of 9.6 million children. More than three-fourths of all school-age children, or 34.4 million children, will also have a mother in the work force.

Mothers are working out of economic necessity. A 1983 New York Times poll indicated that, "for 71 percent of mothers who work, the primary reason was not for something interesting to do but to support their family." Women typically are working either because they are single parents or because they are married but men's wages are stagnating or dropping.

- Between 1967 and 1985, wives' contributions to family income increased from 10.6 percent to 18 percent for white families with children, from 19.4 percent to 30 percent for black families with children, and from 14.4 percent to 20 percent for Hispanic families with children.

- On the average, the income of two-parent families dropped 3.1 percent between 1973 and 1984. This decrease would have been more than three times larger, 9.5 percent, if mothers had not increased their work force participation and earnings.

- In 1985, 45 percent of the working mothers of newborn children worked in clerical and sales jobs, 31 percent in service and blue collar jobs, and only 24 percent in more highly paying professional jobs.

The reawakening of interest in child care is due to a need to make sure children are safe and cared for, and to a heightened understanding of the central role that child care plays in America's present and future economic security. This new attention must be translated into public policy that supports our families and prepares our children for full and productive lives. As a nation we cannot afford to shirk this challenge.

The State and Federal Response

Despite the rapidly escalating need for decent child care, progress over the past dozen years toward providing such care or developing a coherent child care policy has been negligible. Some states have taken steps in the past few years to help meet the growing child care needs of America's families, but those steps have for the most part been small. They have not made up for the ground lost in 1981 when Congress and the President

reduced by 20 percent the funding of the federal Title XX Social Services Block Grant, the largest source of direct federal child care support. They have fallen well behind what would be needed to keep pace with inflation and rapidly increasing need.

Even before the federal cuts took effect in 1982, Title XX child care programs in 1981 only served 472,000 of the 3.4 million children younger than six living in poverty. In 1984 there were 4.9 million poor children in that age group and less federal money to serve them.

Since 1981, Congress has approved several new child care programs. But the size of these programs shows the virtual cessation of meaningful child care activity at the federal level: $5 million allocated to provide start-up funds for school-age child care and resource and referral services; $5 million to help children who need child care as a respite service and for those in crisis nurseries; and $1.5 million to help caregivers seeking to improve their skills and earn a Child Development Associate credential.

At the state level, progress is uneven, depending more on the health of each state's economy than on its child care needs. States with stronger economies (such as Massachusetts and New York) are taking positive steps, while states with weaker economies have not only failed to move forward, but, worse yet, have moved backwards. Georgia, which provides child care help to only 8,000 out of 76,000 eligible children, reduced its child care budget by 12 percent in 1987.

Even the states that have taken important steps forward have failed to create a sensible pattern of services that are easily accessible to parents. State efforts to develop preschool programs for four-year-olds are an example. Almost all of these new programs, while ostensibly seeking to meet the needs of working parents as well as providing a preschool experience, are open for a limited number of hours, not a full working day. The states involved assume that regular child care will meet the children's needs for the rest of the day, but have paid scant attention to assuring that such care exists, to considering either the desirability or the logistics of shuttling children among programs, or to recognizing the logic of integrating preschool programs into a full-day experience.

A piecemeal approach to meeting child care needs in the best states and indifference in the worst states means that the ever-growing child care needs of America's families are being short-changed. The time has come for a bold and far-reaching approach to child care.

Child Care Costs and Family Incomes

Much more aggressive efforts to help low- and moderate-income families pay for care are necessary. Child care costs are high, averaging approximately $3,000 a year per child. Yet in 1984, one-fifth of men heading two-parent families and two-thirds of women heading single-parent families earned low wages. They could not earn enough to meet the yearly poverty-level income for a family of four, even if they worked 52 weeks a year. This situation does not promise to improve. Between 1963 and 1978, 27 percent of all newly created jobs paid less than $8,700 a year (in 1984 dollars). From 1978 to 1984, 37 percent of new jobs were in that category.

Lower-income families simply cannot find adequate help in meeting their child care needs:

- Fewer than 10 percent of the 1.1 million California children eligible for Title XX who are 14 or younger can be served at the state's current level of child care funding.

- In more than 230 public housing projects with child care centers recently surveyed, there was a waiting list of approximately 96,000 children. Furthermore, the surveyors estimated that households with approximately 170,000 children might be interested in the centers' services if care were available for a wider range of children for more hours.

- In a new national survey conducted by the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), nearly four of 10 respondents claimed they cannot afford the service they use or they are precluded from using other, more desirable services because their incomes make the cost prohibitive.

The Need for Quality

The issue, however, is not affordability alone. Too many states have failed to enact and enforce basic health and safety protections for children. State child care standards vary widely. In too many cases, standards are so minimal that children's basic health and safety are threatened.

The growing number of infants in child care poses a special concern. The National Association for the Education of Young Children, the major membership organization representing early childhood development professionals, recommends that no more than three infants should be cared for by one caregiver. This ratio is not difficult to comprehend. Small infants require a great deal of attention, including frequent feedings. Yet only three states (Kansas, Maryland, and Massachusetts) require the 1:3 ratio. Seven states allow one caregiver to care for six infants.

Two states allow as many as seven and one state (South Carolina) will let one caregiver care for eight infants.

A similar pressing issue is overall group size based on the age of the children. Child care experts believe that, even if there are enough adults present, children learn better in small groups. Despite this, 26 states set no requirements for group size. It is possible, in such a situation, to have 30 or 40 three-year-olds in one room, despite the drastic impact on the quality of care.

Training of staff is another element intimately linked to the quality of care, yet 20 states have no ongoing training requirements for staff working in child care centers and 35 states do not require training at all for family day care home providers. Twenty-two states have no pre-service requirement for teachers in charge of preschool classrooms, and nine states do not require directors of child care programs to have any training prior to employment.

Unlimited parental access, the right of a parent to visit the child's program at any time, is another essential. While most working parents are unlikely to disrupt a caregiver's schedule, they certainly should have the right to assure their child's basic safety and well-being at all times. However, 33 states do not guarantee unlimited parental access to child care centers, and 39 states do not guarantee it to family day care homes.

Lower quality care has many consequences. A study of abuse and neglect in North Carolina day care programs found that centers that were subject to lower standards and were subject to less monitoring were five times more likely to have serious complaints against them than were programs subject to higher standards and more frequent monitoring. Complaints against unregistered family day care homes were three times as likely to be severe as those against registered homes. Lack of standards or lack of enforcement ultimately will end in tragedy.

- In November 1986, two-year-old Tiffany and four-year-old Asif were killed when a fire broke out in an unlicensed family day care home in Brooklyn, New York. Six other children were injured. Two of the six children were 11 months old; the others were two and three years old. There was a single caregiver. No single caregiver could manage all eight children.

The low salaries paid to child care providers also threatens the quality of child care. In 1984, 90 percent of private household child care workers and 58 percent of all other child care workers earned less than poverty-level wages. Despite their higher levels of education, child care providers are paid less per hour than animal caretakers, bartenders, or parking lot and amusement park attendants, according to the 1980 census.

Low salaries hurt the quality of child care available. These salaries make it increasingly difficult to attract those caregivers with the training that enables them to care best for young children. The National Day Care Study, commissioned by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in 1976, found that children in child care centers, and especially low-income children, make the greatest test score gains when they are with caregivers who have participated in specialized education and training programs. But child care administrators point out that the wages offered today make such staffing virtually impossible to maintain.

Child Care and Welfare

Also contributing to the growing importance of child care in the public debate are the welfare reform efforts being discussed and undertaken at the state and federal levels. There is a broad consensus that the welfare system has some basic flaws which need to be fixed. The details of welfare reform have occasioned heated debate at the state and federal level. However, there is agreement by all players that child care is a critical part of a strategy to move families from poverty and dependence on welfare to self-sufficiency through education, training, and employment.

The welfare debate has focused new attention on the well-documented link between the availability of affordable child care and the ability of low-income parents to work. A broader audience now is aware of studies such as the National Social Science and Law Center's 1986 exploration of the barriers to employment faced by single mothers receiving welfare benefits in the State of Washington. Nearly two-thirds of the respondents cited difficulties with child care arrangements as the primary problem in seeking and keeping jobs. Seventy-six percent of women in the survey who had given up looking for work cited child care difficulties as preventing their search for or attainment of employment.

A 1982 Census Bureau survey similarly found that 45 percent of non-working single parents and 36 percent of non-working low-income parents would work if child care were available at a reasonable cost.

Yet another report, by the General Accounting Office (Work and Welfare: Current AFDC Work Programs and Implications for Federal Policy), notes that about 60 percent of AFDC work program respondents said that lack of child care prevented participation. However, states reported spending very little on child care. Child care accounted for only 6.4 percent of AFDC work programs' median budget.

The lack of child care also prevents women from working longer hours. Almost 35 percent of women who are working at or looking for part-time jobs said they would work longer hours if child care were available, according to a 1980 report in the American Journal of Sociology.

The tremendous shortage of child care for lower-income working families persists even though a public investment in child care has been shown to be cost-effective. The Colorado Department of Social Services has estimated that providing child care assistance to low-income working families costs only 38 percent of what it would cost to provide these same families with AFDC and Medicaid benefits, were they unemployed.

An understanding of these and similar findings has resulted in the inclusion of significant child care provisions in recent state welfare-to-work measures -- most notably in the Massachusetts Employment and Training (ET) Program, which commits 50 percent of its total budget to child care for program participants, and in the California GAIN program, which in its first year had a child care budget of $6 million.

One Louisville, Kentucky, mother who has become independent with the help of child care assistance speaks movingly about the rewards:

> "We have a very low income and without child care help, I wouldn't get the training I need to make us a better future and maybe someday help someone else."

Federal welfare reform measures now pending before Congress do include child care policy improvements. However, the child care provisions of welfare reform proposals alone cannot address the gaps in our current child care system. They may result in modest but important policy modifications and funding increases. But large numbers of other low- and moderate-income families need child care help. Perhaps more significantly than proposed welfare changes themselves, the reform movement has educated policymakers in the public and private sectors about the role that child care plays in helping lift low-income families out of poverty. The welfare debate has prepared the ground for more substantial steps toward a decent child care system.

Preschool and Basic Skills for Children

While the welfare reform debate has helped heighten an understanding of the link between the availability of child care and the ability of low-income parents to move from dependency to self-sufficiency, there is also a broader understanding of the link between high quality child care and preschool programs and our nation's future economic health. High quality preschool or

early childhood development programs can provide children, particularly low-income children, with the foundation upon which to build the basic skills they need to become successful students and eventually productive adults.

Demographic changes, particularly the rapidly declining percentage of young people and children in the population, drive an increased interest in "early investment," which includes quality preschool programs. Young people between the ages of 16 and 24 made up 27 percent of the working-age population in 1978. By contrast, in 1995 they will account for only 18 percent of the working-age population. As the number of young men and women entering the work force declines as a proportion of workers, the value of each individual young worker to business and industry increases. Yet our traditional neglect of America's children, particularly poor children, imperils their futures and our future as a competitive nation.

- One in four children is poor.
- One in three is non-white, of whom two in five are poor.
- One in five is at risk of becoming a teen parent.
- One in six is in a family in which neither parent has a job.
- One in seven is at risk of dropping out of school.

The need to invest now in young children, to help make up for time lost by our society and to help assure a competitive work force in the future, should and does seem to be a growing priority for policy-makers. An increasing number of business and government leaders agree that early childhood development programs play a key role in getting children off to a strong start. For example, the Research and Policy Committee of the business-led Committee for Economic Development believes that "preschool programs for the disadvantaged that target the disadvantaged and stress developmental learning and social growth represent a superior educational investment for society." The group "....strongly support[s] quality preschool education for disadvantaged three- and four-year-olds" and "recommend[s] that the nation continue to expand these programs until every eligible child has an opportunity to be enrolled." According to the National Governor's Association in its 1986 report Time for Results: The Governors' 1991 Report on Education, quality early childhood programs "reduce the high school dropout rate, increase the college attendance rate, increase employment, and reduce the welfare and crime rate after high school." In a 1987 article about America's so-called underclass, Fortune magazine strongly supports including comprehensive early childhood development programs, such as Head Start, as the child care component of any welfare-to-work program.

While all American children can benefit from preschool programs, those who are less well-off have, by far, the most to gain from such programs. Unfortunately, because of their families' low incomes and an inadequate public investment, they are less than half as likely to get the chance to participate. In 1985 fewer than 33 percent of four-year-olds and 17 percent of three-year-olds whose families had incomes of less than $10,000 a year were enrolled in preschool programs, according to Sheila Kamerman and Alfred Kahn of the Columbia University School of Social Work. In contrast, 67 percent of four-year-olds and 54 percent of three-year-olds whose families have incomes of $35,000 a year or more attend preschool programs. Poor children are not getting an equal opportunity to participate in the early childhood development programs that they so badly need if they are to have an equal opportunity to build successful academic and work careers.

A positive early childhood development experience helps low-income children begin school on a footing more even with their more advantaged peers, improving their ability to gain the basic skills so necessary to future success. The level of a young person's reading and math skills has a powerful effect on his or her future employment prospects, according to data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Young Americans, analyzed by Dr. Andrew Sum of Northeastern University. Youths who by age 18 have the weakest basic skills (in the lowest fifth) are between four and seven times more likely to be jobless and out of school in subsequent years than those with above average basic skills. The average poor teenager who is unemployed has basic skills in the bottom fifth relative to his or her age group, and poor jobless minority teens, on the average, fall in the lowest tenth of the basic skills distribution for their age group.

In their hiring decisions, employers often use a high school diploma as a screening mechanism or as a proxy for attainment of basic skills. It is not surprising, given the fact that 85 percent of all high school dropouts have below average basic skills, that dropouts are two and a half times more likely to be unemployed than high school graduates.

Basic skills deficiencies are linked closely to the problems that growing up poor imposes on children and youths. Largely as a result of the deprivation they experience while growing up, nearly half of all poor youths are concentrated in the bottom fifth of the basic skills rankings of all young Americans. More than three-fourths have below average skills.

Building for the Future

America's child care problems are taking a toll both on children and parents. An increasing number of families are expressing dissatisfaction with their child care arrangements. Recent studies vividly illustrate that dissatisfaction with available child care adversely affects the productivity of America's working parents. The AFSCME poll found that three in

10 parents suffer from fear that the child care they are able to afford is not of high quality. Fully 28 percent of all working parents interviewed who had children 12 and younger had given up a job or a promotion because of the lack of child care. A recent Census Bureau report reported that one in 20 working parents was absent from work in the month previous to the study because of problems with their child care arrangements. A Fortune magazine study of 400 working mothers and fathers with children younger than 12 also found that dissatisfaction with child care was the most reliable predictor of absenteeism and unproductive work time.

Children suffer from the shortage of decent child care -- and their suffering in extreme cases takes the form of tragedy.

> Linda Grant's two small children, Anthony (age three) and Maurice (age four), died in Dade County, Florida on November 6, 1986, in an accident that could have been averted had the family had access to child care help. Although Ms. Grant worked to support her family, her income was so low that she could not afford to pay for child care for the two children. Because she qualified for government help, she put her children on Florida's waiting list for child care assistance, which then included 22,000 other names.
>
> While she waited for help, Ms. Grant relied on friends and relatives to care for the children. But some days these arrangements fell through and the boys were left alone. On one such day, November 6, Maurice and Anthony climbed into the clothes dryer to look at a magazine in a seemingly cozy place, closed the door, and tumbled and burned to death.
>
> After their deaths, the Miami Herald observed that "Anthony and Maurice might be alive today if affordable care had been available." The wait for subsidized day care is 18 to 24 months, because local, state, and federal governments have been unwilling to provide the funds to meet the demand for child care help to low-income families. The Miami News wrote,
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> "There are hundreds, maybe thousands more tragedies waiting to happen in Dade County alone, in every home where young children are left to fend for themselves...They're not latchkey kids, they're lockup kids, locked inside for the day by parents who can't afford day care assistance..." Dade County Juvenile Court Judge William Gladstone said, "People who don't want to fund these programs are child abusers."

The challenge at the local, state, and federal level is to weave together the various concerns about child care issues to demonstrate that they are complementary, not competing, concerns and to translate them into a new national policy.

The Children's Defense Fund, in collaboration with more than 90 national organizations, has launched a major campaign to foster such a policy. This collaboration, the Alliance for Better Child Care (ABC), now includes members such as the Child Welfare League of America; the Office of Church and Society of the United Church of Christ; the American Academy of Pediatrics; the National Parent Teacher Association; the American Federation of Teachers; the National Education Association; the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees; the Service Employees International Union; the Association of Junior Leagues; United Way of America; and many other religious organizations, unions and professional groups, women's groups, and organizations concerned with children's needs. The goal of ABC is to pass a major national child care initiative, the Act for Better Child Care Services, that would make new funds available to help low- and moderate-income families meet the cost of child care while at the same time providing states with funds and financial incentives to improve the quality and expand the supply of child care for all families.

The time for such an initiative is ripe not only for the critical reasons already discussed, but also because a growing segment of the American public supports increased public spending for child care. ABC news pollsters for the Washington Post found that in 1987, 57 percent of the respondents felt child care programs should be increased, up from 46 percent in 1986. Seventy-one percent of the respondents in the AFSCME poll said that government should be doing more to supply affordable child care. A recent Harris poll found that 73 percent of the respondents would be willing to increase their taxes to pay for child care.

The responsibility for the provision of high quality child care services must be shared by many partners. The partnership must include all levels of government, the private sector, non-profit organizations, private employers, and parents. During the past several years, we have seen many of these players expand their roles in the provision of child care.

This report discusses the steps forward that many states have taken. The private sector also has taken some steps to assume a larger role in child care. Churches are currently the largest source of child care in America. Funding of child care services has become a priority for the United Way of America. For example, the United Way of Delaware funds more child care services in Delaware than does the state government.

Some employers are increasing their investment in child care. The number of employers providing some type of child care assistance to their employees has increased 400 percent in the past four years. But employer-provided care will not solve the crisis alone. Even after that four-year increase, only 3,000 out of 6 million employers provide some type of child care assistance to their employees. Child care remains the least frequently offered of all employee benefits. Employers' child care assistance also can be quite limited. It ranges from sponsoring noontime seminars on parenting, to helping employees find child care, to increasing the supply of family day care programs, to sponsoring on-site child care centers. The majority of employers that offer on-site child care are hospitals using the service as a recruitment tool for nurses.

A recent Fortune magazine article highlighted the limitations of employer-based on-site child care:

> "Since the centers have limited openings, some employees get preferential treatment. Manufacturers tend to build on-site day care at headquarters where their higher-paid employees work; often no child care is available at the factories, says Robert Lurie, President of Resources for Child Care Management, a consulting firm. `You find situations where the people using the centers are the well-paid professionals who can afford the fees.'"

Few employers actually help employees pay for child care. Those that provide assistance in buying child care generally offer help through so-called salary reduction plans, under which employers do not actually provide any subsidy. Rather, they cooperate in a method that gives employees with child care expenses a significant tax break by deducting up to $5,000 of child care costs from an employee's taxable salary, thus reducing their tax liability. Even that approach primarily benefits more highly paid employees.

While the roles of state governments and the private sector have increased, the role of the federal government has diminished. The federal government not only has refused to become an equal partner in the provision of child care, it has abdicated its potential leadership role both in helping to make child care affordable and in ensuring minimal health and safety protections for children in care. Title XX, the largest source of direct federal funds available to help states make child care more affordable to low-income families, has been slashed and frozen to the point that its current buying power is less than 50 percent of what it was in 1975.

We will not have a coherent child care policy in this country until the federal government joins state governments, the private sector, and parents in the emerging partnership. To meet its child care responsibilities, the federal government will have to commit substantial new funds. While there is always much resistance to major new federal spending, the federal government has an obligation to assist when Americans need help and other systems have proved inadequate. It is time to face this country's child care needs head on. There is no way that we can help the millions of low- and moderate-income families needing child care assistance and improve the quality of the child care without a significant infusion of new resources. We, as a nation, must meet that reality.

SECTION 4. ELEMENTS OF A STATE CHILD CARE AGENDA

This section discusses various programmatic and funding strategies states are using in attempts to fill some of the gaps in their child care systems.

While this study does not review local governments' child care budgets or policies, interest in child care is growing in many cities and counties as well as in some states. Many of the initiatives described in this section could be organized and funded at the local level as well as at the state level.

Whether functioning at the federal, state, or local level, public policy-makers (and child care advocates) must consider a number of over-arching principles in the development of each child care policy or program, whether using Title XX funds, state funds, or other monies:

- Child care must be affordable for all families. Particular attention must be paid to how a program will meet the child care needs of low-income working families or families in which low-income parents are attending school (including four-year colleges) or participating in employment training programs.

- Child care assistance must be continued as parents complete training programs and search for jobs, and after they are employed.

- Parents must receive the help of a sliding fee eligibility scale, with the family's contribution based on income.

- The supply of quality child care programs must be expanded.

- The quality of child care programs must be strengthened through standards that address staffing and training, education, parent involvement, health, nutrition, and safety issues. Adequate funding must be made available for the implementation of these policies.

- Child care providers, most of whom are low-income women supporting their own families, should be paid a living wage.

- Particular attention must be paid to meeting the child care needs of special, vulnerable populations, such as children at risk of abuse or neglect, handicapped children, and children of teen parents.

These cross-cutting principles should be applied to each element of a child care agenda. They were the guidelines used in the development of the Act for Better Child Care Services, a federal bill developed by the Alliance for Better Child Care which is being introduced in the fall of 1987. It would create a federal funding stream to help states meet their growing child care needs.

Section 2 of this report described what actions states have taken with regard to the basic Title XX child care program (including their own contributions of funds). It is not possible to trace how much they spend for different groups of children and families with those funds. A number of states serve a broad range of groups, from low-income working parents to adolescent parents, through their core Title XX child care programs. However, they generally do not break out their Title XX child care expenditures by function.

This section looks at the efforts states are making to create state-funded programs to serve specific populations, separate from and in addition to their Title XX efforts.

A number of states recently have taken the approach of building separate population-specific child care programs (often complementing their core Title XX programs) to help meet the child care needs of: working families receiving AFDC and needing transitional support as they move off AFDC; low-income families not receiving AFDC; parents in training; parents in college; teen parents; or parents of school-age children. Some states also have created programs with separate funding streams to improve the quality and expand the supply of child care.

Typically not using Title XX funds, such programs, where states have established them, are administered separately, either within the state department of human services or by another state agency. State agencies outside of the human services department that also can and should be tapped as potential sources or administrators of child care funds include departments of education, higher education, labor, housing, and economic development.

Low-Income Working Parents

States should provide child care assistance not only to working AFDC recipients, but also to other poor or near-poor working families. Many poor families do not receive welfare because their incomes are above welfare eligibility levels but still below the poverty line, or because they do not fit the categories of types of families eligible for AFDC. Just because they are not eligible for AFDC does not mean that such families can pay for quality child care on their limited incomes.

Income eligibility scales for child care assistance for working families should be structured to allow families an opportunity to earn enough to move out of poverty before child care assistance is withdrawn. Low-income parents should not be forced to choose between small salary increases or modest promotions and the continuation of some child care assistance.

All families in poverty should receive child care assistance sufficient to ensure that their cost is zero or nominal. Near-poor families, with incomes slightly above poverty, can afford to pay a little but not a great deal, and states should be very careful not to construct fee scales that price them out of the system.

These principles apply to both Title XX programs and other programs. Most states use Title XX child care funds to help low-income working parents. (Idaho, North Dakota, and South Dakota offer no help to children in low-income working families who are not receiving AFDC.) Several states (Minnesota, New York, and Virginia) have gone beyond Title XX and enacted into law separate state programs to provide child care assistance for low-income working families not eligible for AFDC.

- **Minnesota** allocated $25.7 million for the biennium (1987-1988) for the working poor who earn between 50 and 75 percent of the state's median income who are either receiving AFDC or are low-income. All counties must offer this program.

- **New York** raised its appropriation for child care for low-income families by 74 percent from $10.67 million to $18.6 million in 1987. This money is for low-income families not on AFDC who earn up to 175 percent of the poverty level. If the local social service districts obtain a state waiver, the eligibility rate can go up to 200 percent of the poverty level. The state also allocates $2,504,000 for transitional child care for up to nine months for those who become ineligible for AFDC because of earned income.

- **Virginia** allocated $2.8 million for the biennium (1986-1987) to fund a state sliding fee scale child care program for low-income working families not eligible for AFDC, with incomes up to 70 percent of the state's median income.

A number of states also have implemented welfare reform initiatives which, recognizing the need to help low-income working families with child care costs, include such assistance for defined time periods (ranging from three months to one year) after the family becomes ineligible for AFDC because of increased earnings.

The Child Care Disregard for Working Families that Receive AFDC

At least 10 states are trying to help working families that also receive partial AFDC benefits because their incomes are so low. These states pay for work-related child care needs through the AFDC Child Care Disregard. Two states that relied solely on the disregard (Kansas and Rhode Island) recently opened up Title XX child care assistance to AFDC families. Other states provide AFDC working families with the option of using Title XX or the disregard. Under the disregard, families pay child care providers directly for their own child care costs and then deduct (disregard) the amount paid (but only up to a statutory maximum of $160 per month per child) from their income when computing their AFDC benefits. Thus, if the family has monthly earned income of $300 and a $50 AFDC payment, but then begins paying $150 per month from its earnings for necessary child care, its AFDC grant would rise to $200 to offset the child care costs. This system, in theory, enables the family to receive as part of the AFDC check an amount that covers child care costs.

The disregard is not really a state "option" in the same sense that other child care decisions are. If a state is not itself paying for the child care costs of working families on AFDC through Title XX or some other program, it must use this disregard so that such families are not penalized for working because of the expenses of generating the income.

The AFDC disregard is a flawed approach for helping low-income families pay for child care. First, the families are limited to a maximum disregard of only $160 a month per child, regardless of the actual cost of decent care. In many communities, decent care costs significantly more, often $300 a month or more. Second, families must locate their own child care without any rules as to standards or minimum quality, and must do so while trying to hold their expense to the $160 cap. Third, the families are reimbursed only after the fact for child care expenses, because a family's AFDC benefits are calculated on the basis of its income and expenses for the period that is one or two months prior. This creates a particular problem in the first month of child care expenses or in months when child care costs increase. For families with no discretionary income at all -- families receiving AFDC -- this is often more than a hardship; it is an impossibility. They cannot put up the cash to enter the system.

AFDC eligibility and benefits levels in almost all states are so intolerably low that the working families with earned income and AFDC eligibility are extremely poor, with incomes way below the poverty level. Having to pay any money out of pocket for child care (even if, in theory, it is to be reimbursed later) creates an impossible competition with even more basic needs such as heat, food, and clothing.

Child Care Provisions in Welfare Reform Initiatives

A number of states are experimenting with changes in their welfare systems in hopes of reducing reliance upon AFDC receipt and helping current recipients achieve greater economic self-sufficiency through education, employment, training, and job placement programs. These changes, often referred to as state welfare reform initiatives, vary in quality and in the actual help they give families in attaining self-sufficiency. Fundamentally, however, the states involved all acknowledge that child care is critical if parents are to participate in such programs. Child care components included in welfare reform initiatives (just as child care strategies in general) must take into account the education, employment, and training needs of parents and the developmental needs of children.

Any welfare reform initiative must embrace the following concepts to ensure that adequate child care is available to participants.

- Mothers should not be compelled to participate in work and training programs, but rather should be encouraged to do so by the provision of appropriate education, training, and employment opportunities and necessary supportive services such as child care. Predicating a family's eligibility for AFDC payments upon a parent's participation in a work program may jeopardize the well-being of children because of the actions of their parents. A voluntary program that includes appropriate activities and child care assistance will encourage mothers to seek training or enter the job market, while leaving their children well cared for. A widespread mandatory program also is potentially harmful to children because there are simply not enough child care options available to parents, especially those with very limited fiscal resources. A significant new demand for child care, if not accompanied by a large scale program to create new child care slots, would guarantee that many children would be left in potentially harmful situations.

- Child care programs should be tailored to the resources of parents and available continuously as parents pursue and obtain employment. Child care not only should be provided for the full period of training, but must be continued for the period of job search. Furthermore, after the parent is employed, child care assistance must continue to be provided -- free of charge to the lowest income parents and on a sliding scale, subsidized basis to those making more money but not earning enough to afford the full cost. Such child care assistance should not end after an arbitrary period but should continue until the employed parents' income

reaches a level at which they are able to assume the full cost of care without experiencing significant financial hardship. Stable child care should be available to parents in part-time as well as in full-time education or training programs or jobs.

- Parents must be given help in locating child care. Child care systems in most states are quite fragmented and parents in education and training programs and those entering the labor force for the first time often have special child care needs. Therefore, resource and referral services must be provided to help parents locate the most appropriate source of child care. If at all possible, the resource and referral services (or at the very least a detailed orientation to child care) should be provided where parents initially sign up for employment and training programs.

- Child care subsidies must be sufficient to enable parents to purchase quality child care at reasonable market rates. Parents must be guaranteed assistance that allows them to purchase supportive child care arrangements. At a minimum, a state must not offer low-income participants in work and training programs a lower rate of child care assistance than it offers for others participating in child care programs. Too often state child care assistance rates for welfare recipients are so inadequate that providers are hesitant to care for children whose parents receive these state subsidies.

- Child care programs must not be custodial. They must provide children with a wide range of developmental services. The benefits of comprehensive early childhood development programs in preparing young children to do well in school and become productive adults cannot be overlooked. Welfare reform-linked child care programs must be of high quality, meeting the same criteria spelled out in the preschool section of this study. If they are not, states miss a valuable opportunity to help break the cycle of poverty welfare reform proposals seek to address.

- Special needs of school-age children for after-school care must not be overlooked. Child care assistance should be provided to families with school-age children as well as to those with young children. School-age child care programs may help prevent future welfare dependence by keeping children "on track" academically, and broadening their exposure to supportive adults and a variety of stimulating experience.

- Adolescent parents' special needs should be taken into consideration. Child care should be provided at or near high schools and vocational education centers, and child care providers should be given special training to help them meet the needs of young parents and their children.

- Other considerations. Unless the child care facility is at the same site as the program in which the parents are participating, transportation costs should be subsidized by the state, and the parents' travel time should be included in the calculation of the amount of care a child needs.

The child care systems in most states are already overburdened. If welfare reform sweeps so broadly that child care must be provided to large numbers of new families, a state must make provision to increase the supply of care. Loan and grant funds for capital improvements, expansion, and development, grant funds to help train new child care providers, and support to resource and referral and other nonprofit programs to recruit new family day care providers are essential.

Although state welfare reform initiatives vary dramatically, a number of states, particularly Massachusetts, California, and New Jersey, have made major efforts to encourage the provision of child care in programs designed to help move families toward economic independence. Recent activities in these three states are set out below, followed by descriptions of more limited initiatives in other states.

- **Massachusetts** spent $27.4 million, more than half of its total Employment and Training Choices Program ("ET") budget, on day care vouchers in FY 1987. Between 12,000 and 15,000 people participate in any given month, with 30,000 registering annually. Through this program, 9,800 children received child care annually. All care must be in licensed or regulated child care facilities. The state pays the market rate for care. In FY 1987 the average rate per child per month was $290. There is a small amount of federal matching funds for child care for ET participants who are in the job search activity. Child care assistance continues for one year after a parent secures gainful employment with ET funds, after which a parent is eligible for help through the state's Title XX child care program. However, Title XX funds are limited.

- **California** enacted GAIN (Greater Avenues for Independence) in September 1985 as a mandatory work program for AFDC recipients with children older than six. While the bulk of California's child care programs are operated through the Department of Education, GAIN's child care component is administered through the

Department of Social Services. Any AFDC recipient who is not otherwise exempt and who has a child six or older is required to enroll. Parents with children younger than six can volunteer. Currently, 8,793 people are participating in the program. Just over one-fourth of the family units are receiving child care assistance. Most counties choose to pay for child care with vouchers. Care must be paid for at the market rate, and it must be provided in a licensed facility or by a relative whose home meets guidelines established by the Department of Social Services. There is concern that the GAIN legislation encourages counties to have parents use care by relatives because of potentially lower costs, and that emphasis on cost savings will lead to lower quality child care. GAIN provides "transitional" child care assistance for only three months after a family leaves AFDC.

- **New Jersey** designed a program for Realizing Economic Achievement (known as REACH), implemented in October 1987. The whole program will be funded with $12 million of state funds for FY 1988, $4 million of which will go toward providing child care. The program requires mandatory participation by mothers with children older than two years of age. REACH participants are eligible for child care and other necessary supportive services and eligibility will continue for one year after commencement of employment.

- **Connecticut** has a welfare reform program called Job Connection. Its participation requirements are the same as WIN program requirements: mandatory for women with children older than six and voluntary for women with children younger than six. Of 18,000 registered participants, 6,218 entered employment and 6,300 participated in education/training (with some overlap in these figures). Those who have entered employment can only get child care assistance through the AFDC disregard. The budgeted child care allotment for FY 1988 is $2.6 million, an increase designed to take care of recipients in a larger employment/training program as well as to compensate for child care reimbursement rate increases to take place in October 1987. Child care is paid for by checks to the participants. Facilities must be registered with the state. Transitional child care assistance after a parent leaves AFDC is not provided. The program is entirely state-funded.

- **Minnesota** expanded its child care sliding-fee-scale program from $10 million per year to $25.7 million over the 1987-1988 biennium. A significant amount of this will help families receiving AFDC meet their child care expenses. Twelve million dollars will provide help to working parents receiving AFDC and other low-income

working parents. Thirteen million dollars will be divided between different groups of parents including $6 million to help AFDC priority groups such as parents younger than 21, parents without high school diplomas, and parents on AFDC for 24 months or longer. Of the $13 million, $5 million will help provide child care assistance to students on AFDC attending public higher education institutions. The remainder is targeted for other low-income students enrolled in institutions of higher education and for migrant child care programs.

- **Montana** authorized $200,000 for a pilot program to provide transitional child care assistance to women going off AFDC, to be administered through the displaced homemaker program.

- **New York** allocated $2.5 million (an increase of $1.17 million) for nine months of transitional child care assistance for those who become ineligible for AFDC because of earned income.

- **Florida** approved in 1987 an enlarged system for employment and training for AFDC recipients by offering a full range of services, including educational and support services. The legislation mandates participation, with sanctions for non-compliance. Almost $5 million has been appropriated for employment and training, including $2 million for support services such as child care for up to three months after placement in employment. In addition, the state increased its Child Day Care Title XX program by $5 million, with the first priority going to WIN clients.

- **Georgia** funded its new pilot employment and training project (PEACH: Positive Employment and Community Help) at $768,000 for FY 1988. The program grew from serving two counties in FY 1987 to 17 counties in FY 1988. This program provides transitional supports for its participants, including one year of child care and six months of continued Medicaid coverage. Counties design their own programs to meet local need, but an expected $400,000 should go into child care funding for FY 1988, based on FY 1987 spending patterns.

Parents Enrolled in School and Training Programs and Engaging in Job Searches

Sensible state child care policies provide help to low-income parents who are receiving AFDC, or who are poor but not eligible for AFDC, while they are in school or enrolled in training programs. Such programs should continue after the parent finishes school or training and goes to work.

Currently, short-sighted policies in many states limiting child care help to working parents or unreasonably narrow cate-

gories of students make it difficult for a mother to obtain the skills necessary to enter the job market. While some states categorically deny any support for mothers seeking skills beyond high school, others in effect do the same thing by limiting child care assistance to one year, making it impossible to complete a two-year degree or training program.

Even in states that are more generous to poor parents by helping them meet their child care needs during school or training, the parents too often find that such support ends immediately after they complete the program. Because assistance is denied during a period of "job search," they are left with no access to child care that would enable them to seek work aggressively. If and when they do find work in entry-level jobs, they often then face long waiting lists for child care assistance to working parents because of limited state funds, or they find that their very low salaries are suddenly too high to merit child care assistance.

If child care support is not continued from training through employment, parents must attempt to piece together a number of low- or no-cost child care arrangements. Unreliable arrangements cause the new employee to take time away from work, losing income and risking job loss. These arrangements are not only counterproductive in terms of helping families become independent, they are terribly disconcerting, if not harmful, for young children. Such arrangements often do not provide children with the support they need in key developmental years. Makeshift arrangements usually require that children be shifted among several different providers. Child development experts also consider this lack of continuity harmful to young children.

"Special Needs" Allowances

Child care for parents in school and training can be funded through Title XX or state funds. But for the many parents enrolling in training programs or school and receiving AFDC, policy-makers should explore using "special needs" allowances to cover their child care costs. Title IV-A of the federal Social Security Act establishes the AFDC program. Title IV-A permits states to provide for special needs allowances in their payments. Ten states (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Montana, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, and Vermont) and the District of Columbia use the approach of special needs allowances for child care to help AFDC recipients in school and training pay for the service. While the child is in care, these states increase the AFDC grant by the amount of this allowance.

The percentage of the cost of the allowance the federal government will pay depends on the state, with the minimum being 50 percent. There is no upper limit to the amount of federal matching monies for Title IV-A that can be claimed for special needs allowances, so there is no limit on the number of AFDC recipients a state can help with this approach. Such a system,

therefore, has the potential for becoming a widely used source of funds for child care for parents in school and training, including teen parents.

In going to a IV-A special needs payment as part of its funding base, a state should be sure that the maximum payment amount covers the costs of adequate child care, or is supplemented by Title XX or separate state child care funds. In addition, states should require child care programs receiving such special needs funds to meet at least the same standards that govern child care programs receiving money through Title XX.

In most states currently using the special needs allowance, the parent must pay for the child care up front and then be reimbursed with the special needs supplemental allowance in the subsequent AFDC payment. This usually is a hardship for poor parents. Wherever possible, states should allow special needs grants to be paid prospectively, not retrospectively (based on current need, not on child care expenses incurred in a previous month). If adequate safeguards exist, clients can be encouraged to sign voluntary waivers so that the child care allowance can go directly to the child care program, providing the financial stability that programs need to operate and enabling parents and children to use stable child care arrangements.

Child Care for Children of College Students

Child care responsibilities combined with the lack of adequate child care services and assistance are major barriers to higher education for low- and moderate-income women. In 1979 the California Post-Secondary Education Commission cited the lack of adequate, low-cost child development programs as a primary factor in the under-representation in higher education of ethnic and minority low-income female students. In that same year, during hearings conducted by the California Community and Junior College Association and The Commission on Women, child care was "the most frequently mentioned, most critical, and most unmet need" cited during the testimony.

Child care is rarely available on campus. When it is, the cost often makes it inaccessible to lower-income students. States often refuse to give Title XX assistance in paying for child care to college students; limited dollars are targeted on working families. Eligibility policies often exclude parents enrolled in four-year or even in two-year colleges from any help in meeting their child care costs.

State higher education funds as well as Title XX funds should be used to provide child care assistance to low-income mothers enrolled in institutions of higher learning. One approach is subsidizing child care for students' children in facilities on campus. However, many colleges do not have on-campus child care programs. Those that do often have long waiting lists. Mothers should be offered help in purchasing space in

community child care centers or family day care homes as well as assistance through campus-based centers.

- **California** is spending $10,231,000 in FY 1987 to help college students meet child care costs. Centers are located on the campuses of colleges and operated by student associations or the college administration. Students enrolled in child development programs supplement staff.

- As part of **Minnesota's** welfare reform efforts, the state legislature earmarked $5 million for sliding fee child care for parents receiving AFDC enrolled in public higher education institutions. Two million dollars is targeted to help low-income students who are not receiving AFDC who are enrolled in public institutions of higher education. Of that, $200,000 is earmarked for low-income students not on AFDC enrolled in private institutions.

- **New York** provides $4.35 million for child care aid to New York State and New York City community colleges and universities.

Child Care for Children of Adolescent Mothers

Each year nearly 500,000 teens 19 or younger give birth to children. Approximately 50 percent of the teens who give birth before the age of 18 never complete high school. Staying in school is extraordinarily difficult for a parenting teenager, one who has all the usual problems of a girl of that age plus the special problems of being a mother and having the responsibility of raising a young child.

Traditionally, states and social service agencies have done little to give such teen mothers the special help they need. However, there is a growing recognition that child care is an essential service if adolescent mothers are to finish their schooling or participate in job training programs. Good child care is important not only because it allows these young women the opportunity to attend school, but also because it helps them gain parenting skills by leading them to participate in child development classes and by offering them the opportunity to provide care under supervision to infants and toddlers other than their own.

Obtaining child care is no easy task for a teen mother. Infant care is extremely hard to locate. It is in short supply because it is costly, requiring more staff per child than programs serving older, preschool children. Available slots are eagerly sought by the growing number of mothers of all ages who have children younger than one year old and who are in the labor force. Teen parents with low or no incomes must receive public help in meeting the costs of child care.

This help should not be limited to only a few months, as is the case with some recently developed programs. The dearth of resources to help low-income families pay for child care makes it extremely difficult for a teen mother to find new support after a few months and increases the likelihood of her dropping out of school or a training program. Assistance should be continued until a mother finishes her degree. This is not only important for the parent. Increased evidence of the importance of continuity of care for optimal child development suggests that young children should not be bounced in and out of programs and should, if possible, remain in one setting through preschool. Easy accessibility of the child care is also essential. States and cities must support programs located in or near schools where teen parents are. They must also provide transportation for mothers and their children from home to school and to child care facilities and back. Off-campus child care must also be available to mothers seeking a GED or enrolled in non-school-based training or education programs.

A comprehensive approach is necessary to working effectively with children as well as with teen parents. The range of services incorporated into the most successful models of care for children of teen parents includes: prenatal care and birth training; health care (for the baby and the mother) and nutrition information; parenting skills and child development information; child care; tutoring of the parents in academic skills; individual and family counseling; separate support groups for mothers, fathers, mothers and fathers together, grandparents, and siblings (especially sisters of teen mothers); family planning services and counseling; help in coping with daily life experiences; and employment training. The March 1987 issue of CDF's Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Clearinghouse series, Child Care: An Essential Service for Teen Parents, analyzes the key elements of these programs, highlights model programs, and describes the state efforts presented in this section in greater depth.

- **California** provides $6,602,000 for child care on or near high school and junior high campuses. Parenting education and counseling for California's school-age parents are provided while they finish high school.

- **Connecticut** provides limited support for child care for teen parents. In FY 1987, $214,000 of state money (plus an additional local match of 50 percent) provided 104 student parents with child care services. The money is targeted toward disadvantaged areas, and provides some parenting education.

- The **District of Columbia** will expand its teen parent child care program from two to five public schools, the projected capacity rising from 32 infants and toddlers in the 1986-1987 school year to 76 in 1987-1988.

- **Florida** appropriated $750,000 for 1987-1988 to expand

existing and new child care programs for teen parents in high schools.

- **Maine's** legislature has funded two in-school child care facilities for pregnant and parenting teens. For the biennium, $550,000 of state money has been appropriated for a wide range of support services for teen parents, including the child care.

- **Massachusetts** appropriated $3 million for 1987-1988 for new child care slots. This includes money to fund 215 slots for children of adolescent parents.

- **Michigan** assures that any parent still enrolled in high school and younger than 21 is eligible for state-subsidized child care.

- As part of **Minnesota's** welfare reform package, teen parents on AFDC can receive child care on a sliding fee basis. Over the 1987-1988 biennium, $6 million has been appropriated to cover the child care needs of these teen parents, as well as those of parents without high school diplomas and parents who have been on AFDC for more than two years.

- **New York** appropriates $3.5 million for child care for teen parents who are completing high school or working toward their GEDs and who earn less than 115 percent of the state's median income but are ineligible for AFDC.

- **Pennsylvania** and **Texas** provide limited support to encourage school districts to offer child care for children of adolescent parents.

- **Rhode Island** appropriated $100,000 for FY 1988 to help secondary schools establish on-site child care facilities for adolescent mothers.

- **Wisconsin** appropriated $79,000 in FY 1986 for child care in high schools for adolescent mothers, requiring counties with participating school districts to match funds on a one-to-one basis. In FY 1987, 72 children were served in the various programs.

Child Care for School-Age Children

Nearly three-quarters of the mothers of school-age children work outside the home. They share the dilemma of finding safe, supportive, and affordable child care for their school-age children. The consequences of the lack of school-age programs are far reaching. A new national poll by Louis Harris and Associates found that 51 percent of the 1,000 teachers interviewed said that lack of after-school supervision was the primary cause of poor school performance, and 41 percent of the 2,000 parents surveyed said their children often were unsupervised after school.

Although the number of school-age child care programs is growing, there are still too few to meet the expanding need. California makes the largest commitment to funding school-age child care, but serves only 10,000 of the state's estimated 1.2 million children who need school-age care.

Unless financial assistance is readily available to help pay the fees, whatever after-school child care exists is often beyond the financial reach of low- and moderate-income families. While at least some Title XX funds are used by the majority of states to help some families pay for after-school care, the amounts devoted to such care typically are quite small. The bulk of Title XX funds is used for preschool children. New state-funded school-age initiatives typically devote the money to centers' start-up costs, rather than to helping families pay for care on an ongoing basis. Among the states providing separate state funds for before- and after-school care, California, Indiana, and New Jersey are the only ones that earmark support to help low-income families pay for school-age child care. Unless public funds are available to help parents pay for care on a regular, ongoing basis as well as to fund programs' start-up costs, the programs will not be accessible to families that do not have the $20 to $45 per week per child to pay for school-age child care.

School-age child care is especially important for low-income children because these programs can help keep them "on track"--that is, help them succeed academically and help them avoid various social pitfalls. While not every young teen will want to attend such a program, school-age programs should be open to children through age 15. After-school and summer hours are unassigned times that can and should be used to help low-achieving students catch up with their peers, or, ideally, to keep children from falling behind in the first place. This is an increasingly important use of such hours, given the link between basic skills and future employment. More and more, older teens and young adults with neither diplomas nor good basic skills are finding themselves locked out of the labor market. During the past 30 to 40 years, the importance of secondary and higher education to a youth's ability to compete in the job market has increased vastly. In 1960, six out of ten of America's young workers had high school diplomas. In 1980, 85 percent did. It is much harder today to find a job that does not require a

diploma, and those jobs that are found often pay wages so low that young workers cannot support families. In 1984, only 32 percent of male dropouts ages 20 to 24 had earnings sufficient to support a family of three above the poverty line. Perhaps equally important, with or without a diploma it is more difficult today to find a well-paying job that does not require solid basic reading and math skills.

Offering support through a sliding fee scale that provides free space for poor families and requires an increasing co-payment as families' incomes rise above the poverty line will help guarantee low-income children access to school-age child care.

A community can address school-age child care needs in a variety of ways. Many models involve schools contracting with community groups to have the latter provide care in the school building. States can encourage more programs by allowing schools to provide or contract for school-age child care services, and by making funds available for start-up and operating costs of the before- and after-school programs. Funds can be made available directly to community groups. Periods when schools are not in session (summers and vacations) must also be covered so that parents can take and keep permanent, year-round jobs. Appropriate quality standards and guidelines also should be developed for these programs. States should not simply use the same licensing requirement levels they use for preschool children.

The federal government appropriated $5 million per year in FY 1986 and in FY 1987 for states to help communities start school-age child care and resource and referral programs. These funds, however, like those provided by the majority of state initiatives, cannot be used to cover operating costs.

- **Arizona** appropriates no funds for school-age child care, but expressly encourages local school boards to include school-age child care in school services offered to families. A school board can either run the program itself or contract out with nonprofit organizations. Location at the school site is encouraged. A school district is exempt from child care licensing requirements if it operates the program in one of its facilities.

- **California** is the only state that subsidizes low-income parents' ongoing costs for school-age child care. In 1986 California spent $15,323,000 for operating costs. There is also $36.5 million available through capital outlays for one-time-only grants for planning, developing, establishing, expanding, or improving a before- and after-school child care program. The grants are distributed with priority on supporting school-age programs in localities with high numbers of participants in the state's welfare-to-work GAIN program.

Allocations for both the operating and capital outlay grant programs are available to geographic areas based on the local percentage of poor children, numbers of school-age children, and the extent of existing services. Grants are awarded according to cost-effectiveness, family and community involvement, staff qualifications, and other factors. Programs located at the school site are preferred, and contracting out with nonprofit agencies is encouraged. A sliding fee scale is required, and subsidized care is given only to parents working, in training, or going to school, with lower-income parents in each of these categories given highest priority.

- **Connecticut** has two funding streams for school-age care. First, beginning in FY 1987 it annualized a school-age pilot program at $250,000, which can be spent on maintenance, liability insurance, and, as of this year, transportation from school to day care. Second, in FY 1987 the state allocated $285,000 for salaries of day care providers in before- and after-school care.

- **Florida** in FY 1986 passed a school-age child care bill establishing an information clearinghouse and pilot program with an emphasis on using school district facilities as sites. In FY 1987 four demonstration projects were established at Florida public schools through the state Department of Education. To fund these programs, $300,000 was appropriated.

- **Indiana** passed legislation in 1985 authorizing $270,000 for operating costs for school-age child care. Programs using the funds had to offer a sliding fee scale. Schools receiving state funds could contract with nonprofit community agencies to run the programs with the cost of care for low-income children paid for by the state. Contracts can only be made with public school systems and not-for-profit corporations. The legislature allowed unspent monies to be carried over to FY 1987. Funding for the program was $131,000 for FY 1987 and will be $350,000 for FY 1988. The funds for Indiana's program are now available for each of six years through a newly passed 5 cent per pack increase in the state cigarette tax, which includes an earmark of one-half cent for public health and child care programs.

- **Iowa**, through its Department of Economic Development, appropriated $150,000, mostly from state funds, to cover start-up costs for school-age child care programs and resource and referral programs. The majority of the grants were used to cover start-up costs for

before- and after-school age care. No grant may exceed $10,000 and grants can only go to school-age child care programs at school sites. This appropriation replaced a lottery bill, which included a child care earmark but never generated sufficient funds for child care.

- **Maine** spends $50,000 annually to fund start-up costs of school-age care. Approximately 144 slots were funded in 1986 and 1987.

- **Massachusetts** will fund some extended day programs with a part of the $10.2 million allocated for the early childhood development program of the Massachusetts Education Reform Bill, which authorizes funds for a range of programs for young children. Also, in 1987 Massachusetts appropriated $1.5 million to Head Start. This money can be used for extending the service day, week, or year, thus making the program more suitable for the children of working parents.

- **New Jersey** appropriated $500,000 to subsidize both start-up and direct service costs associated with the development of school-age child care programs in the first school-age initiative in the state.

- **New York's** School-Age Child Care Act was first funded in 1984 at $300,000. In FY 1987, it is funded at $600,000. The School-Age Child Care Act limits individual grants to one year, with a maximum grant size of $10,000. Private nonprofit organizations or governmental agencies are eligible to apply. Programs are encouraged to use school buildings.

- **Pennsylvania's** FY 1986-1987 budget set aside $1,374,000 for communities to start or expand school-age child care programs. School districts as well as nonprofit organizations are encouraged to apply. While funds can be used to subsidize the cost of the care initially, such grants are only available for three years. At the end of this three-year period programs must be self-supporting. This time limit emphasizes start-up services in communities where programs will be able to become self-sustaining through fees charged to families.

- **Rhode Island's** legislature in 1986 approved a $187,500 grant program to encourage communities to start before- and after-school programs. Grants can be made to public or private nonprofit community agencies. Funds can be used to assist in the planning, establishment, operation, and expansion of programs. The maximum grant allowed to any one community is $30,000 with a 25 percent local match requirement. In FY 1987 nine programs were funded.

Preschool Education

Preschool education has risen higher on the agenda of a number of states in the past three years. In 1986 it was singled out by the National Governor's Association as a key investment for state governments. In fall of 1987 the business-led Committee for Economic Development went beyond its earlier recommendations supporting an investment in preschool programs. It now recommends expanding the federally funded Head Start program to serve every eligible child, and that states make investments to provide preschool services to every eligible child.

Preschool education and preschool child care are vital topics for low-income families and children. Too often each of these programs is discussed in a vacuum. Child care is considered in a custodial framework as a part of an initiative to help mothers work, while preschool is examined as a means of furthering the optimum development of young children. This dichotomy fails to recognize the interrelationship of the two objectives, leading to contradictory or uncoordinated child care policies. For example, legislators sometimes support a quality preschool program such as Head Start while failing to apply any of the principles of child development learned from the Head Start experience when designing child care policies for preschool children and parents on welfare.

Low-income families benefit from child care when it helps parents reach economic independence. But child care must also help children establish a foundation of intellectual, physical, social, nutritional, and emotional well-being critical to their later success as adults.

The reality that millions of preschool children have mothers working full-time also must be factored into any child care decision affecting three- or four-year-olds. Child care initiatives for preschool children and preschool programs must be arranged to meet the needs of children of full-time working parents. Fifty-seven percent of mothers with children younger than six are working, and almost 70 percent of those are working full time. The majority of new preschool initiatives, with part-day programs, are failing to respond to the employment-related needs of these parents working full time.

There is also concern that, in the haste to proliferate early childhood development programs, some state initiatives may be overlooking the elements that make for high quality, successful programs like Head Start. Preschool initiatives are developing largely as a response to the research that has demonstrated that comprehensive early childhood development programs such as Head Start have a verifiable positive impact on the lives of young children and their families. The reason for Head Start's success is rooted in the comprehensive nature of the program, which aggressively addresses several of the needs of children and families. These include needs for health care, nutrition, and

social services, as well as early education. Parent involvement in Head Start is also an important element in its success and helps families gain greater confidence and skills.

States cannot skimp on these essentials. In the important effort to duplicate Head Start's success and reach many more than the 16 percent of eligible children who now benefit from Head Start, programs must be constructed with all of the resources and program design necessary to provide an effective preschool experience for low-income children.

There are many other elements central to a high quality early childhood experience that must be addressed by state legislation and rules as programs start or expand. Crucial elements are:

- Hiring staff with appropriate education, training, and experience in working with young children. (Appropriate education does not necessarily mean formal academic credentials.)
- Allowing existing child care and Head Start programs as well as school districts to operate the new and additional programs.
- Maintaining small staff-to-child ratios and small group sizes.
- Guarding against eligibility policies that require testing, which is often not reliable for very young children, to determine if children are academically deficient. As a result, inaccurate test results may stigmatize and label very young children.
- Providing enough funds to operate a high quality program.
- Involving parents in the planning and operation of the program.
- Operating in a manner that is sensitive to minority children and families with diverse cultural backgrounds.
- Utilizing the expertise of child care providers and early childhood professionals in planning and operating the program.
- Providing an age-appropriate curriculum, as opposed to simply adjusting the kindergarten program downwards.

Educational programs can provide a positive preschool experience for low-income three- and four-year-olds while meeting the needs of working parents. Twenty-five states and the Dis-

trict of Columbia provide some funding for preschool programs. Almost every state that funds preschool takes a different approach, ranging from simply permissive legislation under the state's school code (allowing local schools or school districts to operate preschool programs), to substantial special appropriations for preschool, to state funds to supplement Head Start. However, the preschool programs rarely operate for a full day to meet the schedules of working parents.

- **Alaska** has funded a comprehensive early childhood program (based on the Head Start model) in various small rural communities since FY 1983. In FY 1986 $305,000 was appropriated for the funding of four program sites to serve 39 children each. In FY 1987, though an additional site and 44 additional children were included in the program, funding decreased to $246,800. Most of the teachers in these programs have Child Development Associate credentials. Since FY 1977, Alaska also has provided supplemental grants to Head Start. In FY 1986, $2,712,500 of state money was allocated. Funding decreased for FY 1987 to $2,332,500. Twenty percent of the Head Start funding is money above and beyond the required state match. In FY 1987 approximately 1,625 children were served at roughly 57 program sites. There is an additional appropriation of $374,000 for FY 1988, bringing the state budget to $2.7 million. These funds will ensure that children will not be cut from the program.

- **California** funds a large preschool program modeled on Head Start. It is funded at $35,462,000 for 1987-1988 and serves a daily average of 19,200 children.

- **Connecticut's** state legislature voted $400,000 in state money to upgrade salaries of Head Start workers.

- **District of Columbia** public schools operate approximately 129 preschool programs for four-year-olds. Eighty-nine operate on a full-school-day schedule. The remainder operate on half-day schedules. In school year 1987-1988, all 129 programs will be required to be full school-day. Enrollment for the 1986-1987 school year was 3,511. Funding for the programs totaled $12.2 million ($1.1 million of which supplements Head Start).

- **Delaware** is spending $189,000 in 1987-1988 for three pilot programs operated by the public schools. This figure includes $17,000 for transportation.

- **Florida** passed in 1986 a major preschool bill to expand a program that previously had been open only to migrant children. The state appropriated $750,000 for the first year of the program. The grants were awarded by local

advisory councils to 19 school districts. Districts have an option of putting these grants toward public schools, Head Start, or child care programs (for-profit or nonprofit) that meet the law's criteria. Educationally disadvantaged children are the priority service group. Other children may participate if their parents pay according to a sliding fee schedule. Grants are awarded to programs emphasizing parental involvement and education, health screening, and teacher training. The law requires grant recipients to meet state staff training requirements, but allows the state advisory council and the Department of Public Instruction to reevaluate and define appropriate staff ratios. Funding for FY 1988 is expected to increase from $750,000 to $1,000,670. This figure includes funding for advisory council operations. In FY 1987, $2,299,810 was allocated for the migrant worker preschool program. The migrant funding level will increase to $2,928,833 in FY 1988.

- **Illinois** school districts may request state grants to start pre-kindergarten classes for three- to-five-year-olds at risk of academic failure, and to establish full-day kindergartens. Schools can subcontract with community groups to run the programs. School districts may request enough money to run pre-kindergarten programs longer than half day. Pre-kindergarten teachers are required to hold either a four-year degree in early childhood education or meet the state standards for a child care center director. Directors are required to have earned at least a high school diploma and a Child Development Associate credential, and to have at least two years experience working in a preschool, kindergarten, or day care center. The funding level for FY 1988 is the same level as for FY 1987: $12.7 million.

- **Louisiana** allocated $300,000 in FY 1985 to fund ten preschool programs targeted at children at risk of school failure. In FY 1986 it increased funding to $2.4 million, which allowed 70 more programs to open. Funding for the FY 1987 school year was $2.3 million, and for the FY 1988 school year was cut by the governor to $1.8 million.

- **Maine** for the third year continued to provide state funds to Head Start: $1,900,500 that supports 724 slots. This year, Maine's legislature also appropriated money to reimburse school districts that want to provide preschool. So far the state serves 167 children in state-funded preschool.

- **Maryland** in FY 1987 allocated $2.25 million to provide compensatory programs for four-year-olds. The number of children served in preschool programs increased by

106 children in the 1986-1987 school year, totaling 2,331 for the year. School districts are identified as eligible to apply to operate preschool programs on the basis of school reading scores for third graders. All four-year-olds in the districts with low scores are eligible for the programs.

- **Massachusetts** appropriated $10.2 million for FY 1987 which will go to schools for expanding or setting up pre-kindergarten programs for three- or four-year-olds, expanding kindergarten programs, and sponsoring child care that meets the needs of the community. Schools may contract with Head Start and child care programs to provide services. Seventy-five percent of the funds are earmarked for low-income areas. An additional $2.8 million of state funds are allocated to Head Start for FY 1987. Projected spending in FY 1988 is $14.7 million, $4.5 million of which goes to Head Start. This $4.5 million consists of $3 million for raising salaries and $1.5 million for expanding the number of slots.

- **Michigan** passed legislation funding on a permanent basis programs for high-risk four-year-olds that previously were operated through pilot programs. The total legislative allocation for FY 1987-1988 is $2.3 million. All funded programs are required to provide comprehensive service with a developmental curriculum, appropriately trained staff, parent involvement, and collaboration with other existing services.

- **Minnesota** funds an early childhood family education program through local school districts. The program provides child care and parent education in early childhood development for families with children from birth to school age. The FY 1987 funding level was $16.9 million. Minnesota added $400,000 of state funds to Head Start, and also transferred $3.4 million from the Low-Income Energy Assistance Block Grant to Head Start for the biennium.

- **New Jersey** provided a supplemental appropriation for FY 1988 of $1 million to create a state-funded comprehensive developmental child care program similar to Head Start. This money can be used to expand existing programs or to start new ones, which must meet or exceed Head Start performance standards and state licensing requirements. Ninety percent of the children served will be preschoolers from families with incomes at or below the poverty level. The other 10 percent will be handicapped children.

- **New York** spent more than $20 million in 1986-1987 and served approximately 9,300 three- and four-year-old

children mostly in half-day preschool programs. In addition, New York City approved $8 million in 1986 for part-day preschool programs. Half of the programs are operated by Head Start or child care programs funded by the city's Agency for Child Development. In 1987-1988, it is estimated that New York State will spend more than $27 million to serve approximately 12,000 children in 100 districts. Ninety percent of the children must be disadvantaged and meet at least one of many indicators of low income. The programs are operated by local school districts, and the classroom teachers must be certified in early education with at least a four-year degree. Standards are set by the Bureau of Child Development and Parent Education in the state's Education Department. Program components include: comprehensive health and social services, parent involvement, a developmentally oriented program for children, and a commitment to providing continuity for children and families through comprehensive developmental follow-through programs and progressive staff development.

- **Ohio's** state budget for 1987 includes $284,287 for nine model programs in the public schools. The projected 1988 allocation is $249,288. The funds are administered through the state Department of Education and are available to local school districts through a competitive grants process.

- In 1987 **Oklahoma** appropriated $850,275 to serve four-year-olds in 34 preschool programs. This marks an approximately $150,000 reduction in appropriations from 1986. Grants of up to $30,000 each are competitively awarded in Oklahoma to school districts to serve a maximum of 40 children (20 in each of two half-day sessions).

- **Oregon's** state legislature appropriated $1.4 million in 1987 for the biennium for preschool programs modeled on Head Start. This money includes $267,000 for parent-as-teacher programs. The money is administered through the Department of Education.

- **Pennsylvania's** school code provisions allow school districts to provide kindergarten programs for four-year-olds. The state aid formula for kindergarten is used as the funding mechanism.

- **Rhode Island** appropriated $700,000 in the Department of Education budget for the 1987-1988 school year for early childhood education care for preschool children and full-school-day kindergarten for children from economically disadvantaged homes. In 1987, Rhode Island also appropriated $345,000 to supplement Head Start for the second consecutive year.

- **South Carolina's** Education Reform Bill passed in 1984. It authorized support to develop voluntary programs to operate at least half a day for four-year-olds who have significant readiness deficiencies. Funding is provided for home visits and education programs for parents of three- and four-year-olds. Services to at-risk four-year-olds have expanded over the past three years. The state preschool law allows school districts to contract with appropriate groups and agencies to provide part or all of the programs. It requires that programs must be developed in consultation with an Interagency Coordinating Council on Early Childhood Education. In the event that a local advisory committee exists in a community to coordinate early childhood education and development, school districts must consult with the advisory committee in planning and developing services. Under the law, staff training and development are required, as well as evaluations of all new teachers and administrators. The law modifies transportation policies so that school buses can leave children at child care homes or with relatives. The FY 1986 funding level for the preschool program was $8,605,847. Total enrollment for the 1985-1986 school year was 6,715. Funding increased to $10,245,924 in FY 1987. In that year, 7,943 four-year-olds were served. Funding is expected to reach $11.1 million in FY 1988.

- **Texas** requires school districts having 15 or more four-year-olds who are low-income (as defined by the guidelines of the federal school lunch program), or limited in their English proficiency, to offer pre-kindergarten programs in the public schools. School districts having fewer than 15 such children may provide pre-kindergarten programs if they choose to do so. Once all of the educationally disadvantaged children in either group have been served, the district may include all other four-year-olds in the program. While the law creating the program requires a local match, it provides the maximum state support to those counties with the highest poverty rates. In school year 1985-1986, the first year of the program, the state allocated $36,266,400, serving 35,900 children. The funding level increased in school year 1986-1987 to $37,550,985, serving 48,774 children.

- **Vermont** appropriated $500,000 for new part-day preschool programs to address the needs of abused, neglected, and disadvantaged three- to five-year-olds. Funding for the programs is dependent upon services being provided in a mainstream setting.

- **Washington** authorized the establishment of a preschool state education assistance program for children at least four years of age who meet Head Start eligibility

rules. School districts and Head Start grantees, in cooperation with school districts, are eligible to participate as providers. School districts may contract with other governmental or non-governmental, nonsectarian organizations to conduct a portion of the state program. An advisory committee was organized in FY 1987, composed of parents and representatives from the State Board of Education, the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Division of Children and Family Services within the Department of Social and Health Services, early childhood education and development staff preparation programs, Head Start programs, and school districts. To the extent practical, federal Head Start guidelines are considered as guidelines for the program. Rules must specifically require the preschool programs to provide for parent involvement at a level not less than that provided under federal Head Start criteria. In FY 1986, $2.8 million was appropriated to begin the first funding cycle. For the biennium budget extending over FY 1987 and FY 1988, $12 million has been allocated, doubling the number of children to be served per year in FY 1986. Of this, $500,000 will supplement Head Start programs. Five percent of this funding will be held back for direct training and technical assistance.

- **West Virginia** put $1 million for FY 1987 into child development programs for the severely handicapped. From that, $138,558 went to fund 75 special needs, at-risk, and handicapped preschool children in four programs. The state also subcontracted with three agencies to provide care for children between birth and age five, a substantial part of which went to preschool-type programs.

- **Wisconsin** allows pre-kindergarten programs to be funded under existing school code provisions. Participation in this program is voluntary. For the past two fiscal years, Wisconsin has allocated $608,000 for preschool. In FY 1987, 7,600 children were served.

(**Note:** CDF's information for this section was supplemented by research on preschool programs conducted by Bank Street College's Center for Children's Policy and the Public School Early Childhood Study, Wellesley College Center for Research on Women.)

Table 4. State Funding Levels for Head Start and Numbers of Children Served*

Eight states currently are contributing state revenues to expand the numbers of children served in Head Start programs in the state or to increase salaries for Head Start personnel (Massachusetts).

State	Current Funding Level	Number of Children Served
Rhode Island	$345,000	N.A.
Alaska	$2.7 million	1,625
Washington	$500,000	N.A.
Maine	$1.9 million	724
**Minnesota	$2.0 million	3,500 (over two years)
Connecticut	$400,000	N.A.
Massachusetts	$4.5 million	7,500
District of Columbia	$1.1 million	725

*Information and chart provided by Public School Early Childhood Study of the Wellesley College Center for Research on Women and Bank Street College's Center for Children's Policy.

**Minnesota allocated $3.8 million for the biennium. This total amount will serve 3,500 children over the two year period. $2.0 million is the allocation for FY 1988.

Parental Leave Policies and State Laws Regarding Temporary Disability Insurance To Provide Partial Wage Replacement During Pregnancy and After Childbirth

Almost 50 percent of mothers with children younger than a year old are working, largely because their paychecks are crucial to maintaining their families' standards of living. However, infant care is not only in short supply but often prohibitively expensive. Child care costs in general are often very high compared to women's typical wages, but newborns need especially intensive (and expensive) attention.

Paid disability leave immediately following birth, part of the social insurance systems of the states listed below, allows a mother time to recover from her pregnancy and childbirth during the period in which she is considered medically disabled -- generally six to eight weeks -- and to spend these important weeks with her infant. By not forcing the family to deplete small savings, the insurance payments also can make more of the family's resources available for child care when the mother does return to work. Temporary disability insurance not only addresses the concerns of new parents but also meets the needs of other employees by guaranteeing partial salary replacement to workers who find themselves suddenly unable to work because of a serious health condition.

- **California's** Temporary Disability Law requires employers of one or more people to provide coverage to employees either through the state plan, administered by the Employment Development Department, or a private plan. An employer seeking to utilize a private plan is required to obtain majority consent to the plan from its employees. Private plans must meet all the requirements of the state-administered plan. The state plan is funded through a payroll tax on employees, which is .9 percent of the first $21,000 in annual earnings. While there is no mandatory employer contribution, state law permits employers to make contributions on behalf of their employees. Employer contributions do not change the benefit level because the total contribution per employee remains constant. Benefits to employees are based on quarterly earnings, and range from a minimum of $80 per week to a maximum of $244.

- In **Hawaii** employers of one or more employees must provide temporary disability insurance through a private plan that either can be purchased from a commercial insurance carrier or provided through a self-insurance program. The state has no insurance fund. Employees must contribute .5 percent of the average weekly wage, or half the cost of the insurance to a maximum of $1.76 per week. The employer must pay the balance. Plans must provide benefits that equal 55 percent of the employee's average weekly wage, with a

maximum of $194 per week. If the average weekly wage is less than $26, benefits must equal the wage, to a maximum of $14 per week.

- **New Jersey** requires employers with annual payrolls of $1,000, or one or more employees, to participate in the Department of Labor and Industries Temporary Disability Plan or provide such coverage through an insurance carrier or a self-insurance plan. The contribution required by the state plan is the same for employers and employees: .5 percent of the first $10,700 of the employee's annual earnings. Employers that have contributed to the fund for three years are subject to "experience rating," which may cause their contribution to vary from .1 percent to 1.1 percent of the first $10,700 in earnings. Benefits under the law consist of 66.66 percent of the average weekly wage, rounded to the next higher dollar, and range from a maximum of $185 to a minimum of $10. Based on a sample of the 139,587 claims filed in FY 1984-1985, the department estimates that 20.5 percent were maternity-related and that the average maternity-related payout was $134.62 a week.

- **New York's** employers of one or more employees, or employers of four or more domestic workers, on each of 30 working days of a calendar year must provide temporary disability coverage to employees. The coverage can be provided through the state's fund administered by the Workers Compensation Board, a private insurer, or a self-insurance program. Non-state administered programs must meet or exceed the requirements of the state plan. Disability benefit law sets employee contributions at .5 percent of the weekly wage and requires that the total contribution not exceed 60 cents per week. Employers must pay the balance of the cost for a "standard" plan. Benefits are 80 percent of the average weekly wage with a maximum of $145 and a minimum of $20 per week.

- **Rhode Island** requires employers of one or more employees to participate in the state-administered temporary disability plan and may not use private plans except to supplement the state plan. Government employees are not covered by the plan. The state plan is funded through a payroll tax on employees, the rate of which varies according to the previous year's revenues and outlays. The 1986 rate was 1.1 percent of the first $11,000 in annual income. Benefits consist of 55 percent of the individual's average weekly earnings to a maximum of $171 with a minimum of $37. In addition to the basic benefit level, the state pays $5 per week per dependent child younger than 18, to a maximum of $20.

- **Iowa's** legislature passed a bill in 1987 that requires employers with any disability plan to include pregnancy as a disability. The law further states that if an employer grants no disability it may not refuse pregnancy-related leave for the length of the employee's pregnancy-related disability or eight weeks, whichever is less.

- **Louisiana** passed a law this year that deems it illegal for employers to refuse disability leave for six weeks to four months, depending on the length of disability.

Temporary disability insurance (TDI) alone does not guarantee job security to a disabled worker. Thus, new parents can find themselves receiving partial salaries for several weeks but out of a job when they seek to return to work. TDI also only provides help during a period when a mother is medically disabled as a result of pregnancy and childbirth.

Pending federal legislation, the Family and Medical Leave Act, H.R. 925, and the Parental and Temporary Medical Leave Act of 1987, S. 249, would, if passed, guarantee job security for many workers who need to take leave from work to care for a newborn, newly adopted, or seriously ill child. The Act also guarantees job security, seniority, and health benefits for many workers who take leave to recover from a serious medical condition. Employers must provide unpaid leave, although there is no prohibition against paid leave. The House version also includes a family leave provision for the care of a seriously ill parent.

Some states also are passing parental leave legislation that does not provide wage replacement but does guarantee job security during a minimum amount of time off after childbirth. Usually both the mother and father are protected.

- **Minnesota** passed a parental leave law this year dictating that parents who work at least 20 hours a week and have been on the job at least one year can take up to six weeks of unpaid leave when a child is born or adopted. Either parent is allowed to take the leave.

- **Oregon** passed a parental leave law this year stating that employers of 25 or more employees must grant the parent a right to up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave at the birth or the adoption of a child younger than six. Health insurance is continued while a parent is on leave.

- **Rhode Island** passed a specific parental leave bill allowing 13 unpaid weeks for the birth of a child, for the adoption of a child 16 years of age or younger, or for the care of a seriously ill child. Unemployment and health insurance continue under the plan. The TDI plan is still in effect.

- **Tennessee** enacted limited legislation this year granting female employees up to four months of unpaid leave. It only applies to employers of more than 100 full-time employees, thus severely limiting its scope.

Improving the Quality of Child Care and Expanding Supply

Essential components of a quality child care system include a strong set of licensing standards coupled with an adequate state staff to monitor the enforcement of those standards. Standards that are central to the quality of care must be incorporated in licensing laws. They include: low staff-to-child ratios, small group size, both pre-service and in-service caregiver training, parent involvement (including unlimited parental access), health and nutrition standards, an age-appropriate curriculum, and a safe physical environment.

In addition to the high cost of care, limited supply is one of the most pressing problems faced by American families. The shortage is particularly acute in the areas of infant and school-age care. Meeting the growing child care needs of all families requires new mechanisms and resources geared toward expanding the total number of child care programs. State-sponsored loan and grant programs and family day care recruitment programs, as well as business assistance initiatives, are key to stimulating the creation of necessary renovations and expansions.

- **Alaska** has direct grant and loan programs for licensed child care providers. The Child Care Grant Program, funded at $491,000 for FY 1987, is designed to encourage providers to become licensed, to improve the quality of care, and to maintain reasonable rates for families. In 1986-1987, 80 percent of licensed centers and 21 percent of licensed homes participated in the program. An additional $100,000 was devoted to the education and training of child care providers and administrators.

  Alaska's Child Care Loan Program is a revolving loan to providers for construction, renovation, or equipment purchase. The maximum loan amount is $50,000 at 7 percent interest, with up to 20 years to pay back the loan. The program, however, was canceled for FY 1988.

- **California** has a capital outlays program making $7.25 million available for loans to preschool and infant care programs. While technically an interest-free loan, the state may waive any payback, making the loan a grant if the provider receiving state child care funds complies with the contractual terms in the period of performance. Applicants from private, nonprofit agencies not contracting with the Department of Education and providing care in private facilities have

access to these loans, but must make repayment with interest. In addition, the capital outlays program provides $36.5 million for grants to school-age programs.

California also invests $250,000 in state funds for the California Child Care Initiative Project. Together with a four-to-one match raised from private sources, this enables six resource and referral agencies to recruit and train family day care providers.

- **Connecticut** has three sources of business assistance for employers who wish to help provide child care support to their employees:

  - A $250,000 low-interest loan program financed through the sale of state bonds available to any business to establish child care facilities. Children of employees must make up at least 51 percent of the enrollment. The interest rate is 1 percent above the last issue of state tax exempt bonds.

  - A 50 percent tax credit for employers who subsidize the child care costs of their employees.

  - A 40 percent tax credit with a maximum of $20,000 credit allowed for employers that establish child care programs at or near the workplace.

  Connecticut also has a $550,000 grant program for state agencies and municipalities to expand local child care support.

- **Hawaii** appropriated $77,000 for the training of child care providers in FY 1988. This marks a $58,000 increase from the previous year.

- **Idaho** created a mandatory licensing requirement for centers providing care for seven or more children but established an inadequate provider-child ratio for those licensed centers (1:12 including infants). Any adult on the premises can be counted as a caregiver to meet the requirement.

- In **Illinois** a pilot project with Chicago Community Trust will provide $500,000 for renovation and expansion loans to 10 Chicago child care centers. These loans will be paid back by the state through increased reimbursement rates for the projected 300 newly contracted slots made available by the expansion.

- **Iowa** appropriated $430,000 for FY 1987 to fund a child care facilities grant program. This money can be used by regulated child care facilities to purchase train-

ing, education, or equipment which allows the facility to meet standards or to improve quality.

- **Maryland** in FY 1987 added $200,000 to its Day Care Facilities Loan Guarantee Fund, which started in FY 1985 with $750,000. The total funding level for FY 1987 was $2.3 million. The state can guarantee up to 80 percent of any loans obtained by child care providers from private lending institutions for construction and renovation of child care space. Maryland made 15 loans in FY 1987.

- **Massachusetts'** Industrial Finance Agency, which issues the state's industrial revenue bonds, has set up a $750,000 pilot loan fund for starting up, renovating, and constructing child care programs. The maximum loan size is $250,000. Massachusetts also has established an Office of Child Day Care within the Executive Office of Economic Affairs. It provides technical assistance to employers interested in addressing the child care needs of their employees.

  Massachusetts also expanded a training program for child care providers from $400,000 in FY 1987 to $620,000 in FY 1988. It is administered through the state Office for Children and is available to all day care providers.

- **Minnesota** appropriated $250,000 in 1988 for the biennium for grants to providers for structural changes in child care facilities. The money also can be used for starting or expanding facilities and obtaining training and equipment.

  Minnesota also authorized bond issues to build 16 day care centers at community colleges and technical schools.

- **New York** appropriated $3 million for services and expenses of new nonprofit all-day child care programs, including costs related to planning, remodeling, renovating, operating, and purchasing equipment. Family day care or group homes are eligible for grants of up to $2,500. Child care centers not serving infants may receive grants of up to $30,000. Those serving infants younger than two may receive grants of up to $40,000.

- **Ohio's** Department of Development provides informational packages (Start-Up Kits) on regulations and licensing to help day care administrators and providers set up their businesses.

- **Oregon** established a $100,000 grant program to help providers make physical improvements. The state also established a 50 percent employer tax credit for

reimbursing parents' child care costs or building child care facilities.

- **Pennsylvania** has appropriated $250,000 to recruit and train new child care providers in FY 1987.

- **Rhode Island** appropriated $35,000 for FY 1988 to continue funding its recruitment, training, and technical assistance program for bilingual day care providers. In addition, $100,000 was appropriated for start-up grants to stimulate day care facility development in industrial complexes. The state also approved a new 30 percent employer tax credit of the total amount spent by an employer for child care for their employees.

- **Texas** authorized the use of state facilities for child care programs. Texas also authorized the Texas Employment Commission to provide child care technical assistance to public and private employers.

- **Vermont** appropriated $86,000 for employment and training programs for child care providers in FY 1987. A portion of this funding went toward recruitment of new providers. Approximately 200 child care providers were recruited between FY 1986 and FY 1987. Vermont more than doubled the employment and training budget for FY 1988, appropriating $186,000 for the program.

Child Care Resource and Referral

Finding high quality, affordable day care can be a long and difficult process for parents. Resource and referral programs can facilitate this process by linking parents and child care providers and offering other valuable services to a community's child care system.

A resource and referral program keeps listings of licensed child care providers in its community, helping parents locate child care that meets their family's needs as well as advising parents on the requisites of a positive child care placement. In addition to this basic function, adequately funded programs can improve the quality of care by offering support services such as training to providers. These programs also can be of invaluable assistance to policy-makers interested in encouraging the rational development of child care in a community, because resource and referral programs have data on the need for and supply of specific types of child care. Such data can assist state and local policy-makers in informed decision-making as they consider various child care options. Resource and referral centers also can build the supply of child care by recruiting and supporting new family day care providers.

While a growing number of employers are paying for resource and referral services for their employees, a stable resource and referral system that is available to all parents in a community requires a public funding base. States should provide not only start-up funds but also ongoing operating support to programs. This involves a relatively small investment but is crucial to building a well-functioning community child care system.

- **California** has the largest state-funded resource and referral network in the country, with at least one center serving each of the state's 58 counties. In FY 1987-1988, the program was funded at $7,262,000, including $250,000 for the Child Care Initiative Project. This project is mostly funded through private employers to enable projects to increase efforts at recruiting and training family day care providers.

- The **District of Columbia** is spending $90,000 in FY 1987 to contract with a private nonprofit agency for resource and referral. This is a 73 percent increase over FY 1986.

- **Iowa** appropriated $150,000 for start-up grants that can be used by information and referral agencies as well as school-age child care programs.

- **Maine's** state legislature appropriated $500,000 for the biennium for a system of up to six resource and referral development centers that will: determine local child care need; recruit and maintain providers; make referrals; work with employers; and encourage cooperation among schools, employers, municipalities, and community organizations in child care resource development. The legislature targeted $45,000 to train resource development center staff.

- **Maryland** contracts with a private nonprofit agency that operates a network of five resource and referral programs statewide. The funding level for the network for FY 1988 is $98,700.

- **Massachusetts** funds 12 nonprofit agencies to provide regional resource and referral services, resource development, technical assistance, and day care training. For FY 1988 $2.402 million has been allocated for this program.

- In **Michigan,** 11 local agencies are funded to provide resource and referral services with $433,300 of state funds to be matched four-to-one by local funds. At least $150,000 has been allocated for FY 1988 to coordinate the network at the state level.

- **Minnesota's** legislature appropriated $125,000 for

resource and referral agencies in FY 1987, with 80 percent targeted on rural Minnesota.

- **New Jersey** funds three regional resource and referral agnecies and a clearinghouse with $494,400 of state funds.

- **New Mexico** funds one resource and referral program at $30,000 for FY 1987.

- **New York** increased its resource and referral appropriation for FY 1987, from $250,000 to $750,000. The state does not yet know now many programs this money will fund.

- **Oregon** until 1987 had a private resource and referral network. This year Oregon appropriated $100,000 for matching grants for resource and referral.

- **Pennsylvania** has begun expanding a resource and referral network by appropriating $182,000 for five grants.

- **Rhode Island** provides $65,000, part of which helps fund a resource and referral program in Providence called Options for Working Parents. Of the money, $35,000 is targeted towards development of services for special needs children. Additional funding is provided by the Rhode Island Chamber of Commerce.

- **Vermont** contracts with resource and referral agencies to provide statewide resource and referral for state employees. In addition to $40,000 for this purpose, Vermont gives $15,000 in general support to the largest resource and referral agency, which serves as a resource for the other agencies.

SECTION 5. 1987 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

The following is a summary of state legislative developments that either improved or reduced the affordability, availability, and quality of child care services.

ALABAMA

- Passed a bill designating child care as a mandated service that must be funded under Title XX. Until this year, child care was the only Title XX service that was not mandated. Several attempts were made to eliminate all child care funds during 1986. Legislation mandated a floor level on funding, which will not be allowed to drop below FY 1988 levels.

ALASKA

- Decreased the state child care program budget by $1.1 million in FY 1987. The governor then proposed and won a $2.5 million increase for FY 1988, which will serve 980 additional children, making Day Care Assistance one of only three programs to receive a FY 1988 increase.

- Cut $50,000 from a state-funded preschool program based on the Head Start model and serving preschoolers in five villages, leaving $200,000 for FY 1988.

- Decreased support for Head Start in 1987 but appropriated an additional $374,000 to the Head Start program for FY 1988, bringing the state budget to $2.7 million. These funds will ensure that children will not be cut from the program.

- Appropriated $100,000 to reinstate Alaska's Education and Training Grant Program for existing child care providers. The program provides access to training opportunities that otherwise are not readily available. Such opportunities will come in the form of scholarships for conferences, tuition for college courses, and support for Child Development Associate Credentials.

- Cancelled its Child Care Facilities Loan Program and Business Assistance. The program, previously run by the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, provided three loans in FY 1987 totaling $390,000 in assistance.

- Established a child care provider training fund through a new state licensure fee (maximum $25 per year). The state will match monies raised through the fee dollar for dollar. A percentage of the money will be set aside over four years to establish a media training library.

ARKANSAS

- Appropriated for the first time state money for child care to supplement federal Title XX funds. This will add $700,000 to the state child care budget.

- Created monetary penalties for non-compliance with state licensing regulations. Previously, the penalties for non-compliance were revocation or suspension of license, which were applied only in extreme circumstances.

- Appropriated funding for four new licensing positions.

- Provided access to Title XX child care funds for teen parents by making teen parents in school an equal priority with working parents and parents in training.

ARIZONA

- Removed child care facilities from their previous business tax category. They will be included in a category with nursing homes and treatment centers, reducing the tax burden for child care centers.

CALIFORNIA

- No major developments.

COLORADO

- No major developments.

CONNECTICUT

- Raised the reimbursement rate for family day care 150 percent from $30 a week to $75 a week. Center care rates will similarly be raised, from $45 a week to $75 a week. However, as a fiscal compromise, the rates do not take effect until January 1, 1988.

- Appropriated $400,000 for Head Start to upgrade salaries.

- Extended the corporate tax credit cap to $1 million for employers who subsidize child care costs for their employees.

- Modified the school-age child care program to allow for transportation from school to a child care facility.

- Changed zoning law so that family day care may not be barred from a residential neighborhood.

DELAWARE

- Opened child care subsidies for low-income school-age children to new providers. Child care can now be purchased in day camps, which must meet Department of Public Health standards, as well as after-school programs operated by local school districts or contracted out by the districts.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- Passed legislation requiring all District of Columbia elementary schools to provide all-day (9 a.m. to 3 p.m.) kindergarten care. (As of school year 1986-1987, only two-thirds of all the Washington, D.C. elementary schools provided all-day kindergarten care.) In the school year 1987-1988, all 129 preschool programs operated by the public schools also will be required to offer a full school-day schedule.

- Expanded the teen parent child care program from two to five public schools, increasing the projected capacity from 32 infants/toddlers in school year 1986-1987 to 76 in 1987-1988.

- Created the Office of Early Childhood Development, a single administrative unit, to coordinate children's services throughout Washington, D.C.

FLORIDA

- Increased the child care budget by more than $5 million.

- Increased the state-based preschool budget to $1.7 million for FY 1988 (including $500,000 for continuation of current projects).

- Expanded its school-age child care program, doubling the number of demonstration sites to eight and increasing the budget by $200,000 to $500,000 for FY 1988.

GEORGIA

- Implemented an Employment and Training program for AFDC recipients which is expected to spend approximately $400,000 on child care out a $768,000 total FY 1988 budget. The program provides for one year of child care for its participants.

- Repealed the state Dependent Care Tax Credit.

HAWAII

- Appropriated $77,000 for the training of new and existing child care providers. This marked a $58,000 increase in funding from FY 1986.

IDAHO

- Created a mandatory licensing requirement for child care centers that provide care for seven or more children. However, this includes inadequate adult-child ratios (1:12 for all ages, including infants). Any adult on the premises can be counted into the ratio.

ILLINOIS

- Appropriated $950,600 for infant day care for 300 infants as part of the Families With a Future program.

INDIANA

- Approved a new funding source for school-age child care by passing a 5 cent a pack increase in the state cigarette tax and earmarking a percentage of this increase for public health and child care programs. This will provide $400,000 per year for school-age child care for each of six years. Unused funds will not be re-appropriated each year. This program replaces a school-age program (funded at $270,000 over a two-year period), which expired in June 1987.

IOWA

- Increased the child care budget by $510,000, designating $1 million in the FY 1988 budget to provide supplemental day care services to counties to supplement their Social Services Block Grant funds and to encourage them to increase their expenditures for child care. The income eligibility guidelines for Social Services Block Grant child care subsidies also were raised during this year's legislative session to 125 percent of federal poverty guidelines.

- Agreed to contract for child care services with registered group and family day care homes. Previously Iowa contracted only with child care centers.
- Removed a cap on provider reimbursement rates.
- Replaced a provision for targeting funds from a state lottery bill, which did not raise sufficient funds for child care, with $150,000 from the FY 1987 General Appropriation allowing for grants to expand the child care supply. These grants, which can be up to $10,000, can be used for start-up costs for resource and referral programs and school-age care in school facilities.

KANSAS

- Appropriated an additional $2,224,000 for FY 1988, a 47 percent increase in the child care budget, creating 1,600 new slots.
- Discontinued a grants program that provided small grants for start-up and expansion costs for school-age child care facilities.
- Altered a policy begun in 1981 which had limited low-income families receiving AFDC to the IV-A disregard for help in meeting child care needs, opening up Title XX and state child care funds for these families.

KENTUCKY

- No major developments.

LOUISIANA

- No major developments.

MAINE

- Appropriated $303,853 for a 5 percent salary increase for child care workers in Title XX/SSBG child care agencies.
- Appropriated $50,000 for the Department of Education for consultants to work with schools on school-age child care programs.
- Appropriated $45,000 for training child care providers.
- Implemented a 3.5 percent cost-of-living increase formula for child care reimbursement.

- Appropriated $500,000 for six resource and referral centers statewide. These will provide technical assistance to day care providers, outreach to parents, and provide a data base to the community. An additional $45,000 is available to train resource development center staffs and the business community.

MARYLAND

- Appropriated nearly $700,000 to increase the number of child care slots and to provide for a cost-of-living adjustment for subsidized slots.

- Authorized a property tax credit for improvements on real property made after July 1, 1987 if used exclusively for licensed, registered, or accredited child care facilities. The credit cannot exceed $2,000 or the amount attributed to improvements, and the credit is not available for more than four years.

- Passed legislation requiring counties to develop a school-age child care needs assessment and to make recommendations for implementation. Legislative guidelines for implementation include: establishing that a county is required or is permitted to involve specific groups in the needs assessment; requiring the governor to appoint a school-age child care coordinator; and requiring each county to submit its needs assessment to the governor and the General Assembly by October 1, 1988.

MASSACHUSETTS

- Included $3 million in the budget to serve more children. This allows 600 new basic slots and 215 new slots for the children of teen parents.

- Appropriated $10.2 million for preschool incentive grants and $2.8 million for Head Start. The Head Start money is to increase staff salaries. In FY 1988 the Head Start funding will be raised to $4.5 million. Of this, $3 million will be for salaries and $1.5 million will be for expansion of slots.

- Passed a law declaring family day care a residential use for zoning purposes.

MICHIGAN

- Appropriated $2.3 million in the School Aid Bill for comprehensive child development programs for four-year-old children at risk of school failure. The legislation addresses quality components, curriculum, child/staff ratios, teacher qualifications, parent

involvement, and collaboration with existing programs.

- Increased funding for the resource and referral network by at least $150,000. This will help provide additional child care provider training, coordinate child services at the state level, and encourage employer involvement in child care.

- Made child care a priority for foster children if the care means that the child can be returned home.

- Increased reimbursement rates for child care by 1.5 percent for all providers with an additional increase for family day care providers caring for infants and toddlers.

MINNESOTA

- Expanded its child care sliding-fee-scale program from $10 million per year to more than $25 million over the 1987-1988 biennium. Funds will be divided among various target groups: $12 million will help parents receiving AFDC and other low-income working parents; $6 million will help AFDC priority groups including parents younger than 21, parents without high school diplomas, and parents on AFDC for 24 months or longer; $5 million will provide child care assistance to students on AFDC attending public higher education institutions; and $2 million will help low-income students who are not on AFDC ($200,000 of this amount will be earmarked for students enrolled in private institutions of higher education). In addition, $242,000 will be allocated for a migrant day care program.

- Approved $250,000 for start-up grants to resource and referral programs.

- Approved $250,000 for child care providers to open and improve facilities.

- Appropriated $400,000 for Head Start and transferred $3.4 million from the other federal block grants to Head Start for the biennium.

- Authorized bond issues to build 19 day care centers at Community Colleges and Technical Schools.

- Passed a law allowing a parent to designate a child care provider as a drop-off point for a child on an after-school bus.

- Passed a parental leave bill that guarantees a six-week unpaid leave to either parent of a newborn or adopted child.

MISSISSIPPI

- No new developments.

MISSOURI

- Extended the maximum licensing period for child care centers from one to two years. Inspection will continue on the same schedule, but the centers will not need to apply every year.

MONTANA

- Eliminated the Conditional Use Permit zoning process for family and group day care homes. Such homes will be exempt from this permit program, which requires that a permit be purchased in order to operate outside commercial, light manufacturing, or industrial areas.

NEBRASKA

- No major developments

NEVADA

- No major developments

NEW HAMPSHIRE

- Authorized two successive annual increases in state funding for child care assistance to allow parents to work. The state share will increase by $1,168,948 for FY 1988, creating a budget of $2,388,516. In FY 1989 this funding level will increase by an additional $396,000. The combined state and federal appropriation for employment-related day care will increase from $3,180,000 budgeted in FY 1987 to $4,362,000 in FY 1988.

NEW JERSEY

- Provided a supplemental appropriation for FY 1988 of $1 million to create a state-funded comprehensive developmental child care program similar to Head Start. This money can be used to expand existing programs or to start new ones, all of which must meet or exceed Head Start performance standards and state licensing requirements. Ninety percent of those served by the program will be preschool children in families with incomes at or below the poverty level; 10 percent will be handicapped children.

- Appropriated $2 million additional funding to Title XX child care for salary enhancement for child care

providers or to serve more children. The funds will be distributed through a "fair funding formula" through Human Services Advisory Councils in 21 counties.

- Appropriated $500,000 to subsidize start-up and direct service costs associated with the development of school-age child care programs in New Jersey's first state school-age initiative.

- Designed a welfare reform program, with mandatory participation, to be implemented in October 1987. Of the $12 million budget, $4 million will go toward providing 52 weeks of transitional child care after a parent leaves AFDC.

- Passed legislation which does not mandate but allows family day care providers caring for no fewer than three children and no more than five to be part of a voluntary registration system. Standards are being developed and will be implemented in December 1987.

NEW MEXICO

- Increased child care funding by $1.5 million, creating 1,200 new slots.

- Increased the fee placed on birth and death certificates by $6 to generate $700,000 to support child care services for income-eligible (low-income) working parents.

- Increased funding and sites for resource and referral agencies from $38,000 for one site to $72,000 for three sites.

NEW YORK

- Appropriated $18.6 million, an increase of $7.9 million, for a special program passed in 1985 for child care services for families not receiving AFDC with incomes up to 175 percent of the federal poverty line. Counties now will be able to apply for waivers to serve families earning up to 200 percent of the poverty level.

- Allocated $2.5 million (an increase of $1.7 million) for transitional day care of up to nine months for parents who become ineligible for AFDC because of earned income.

- Approved $750,000 to help fund resource and referral programs.

- Allocated $100,000 for a study by the state Council on Children and Families of the need to expand early childhood education and child care programs.

- Approved $100,000 for new staff to certify, license, or register child care programs.

- Approved $3.5 million (an increase of $1.5 million) for child care for teen parents.

- Approved a new $3 million program for services and expenses of new, not-for-profit, all-day child care programs, including costs related to planning, renting, renovating, operating, and purchasing equipment.

- Increased funding for its preschool program from $20 million to $23 million.

- Increased funding for day care centers at City of New York community colleges, City University of New York, State University of New York community colleges, and State University of New York by $1.3 million to a total of $4.35 million. The centers serve children of students.

NORTH CAROLINA

- No major developments.

NORTH DAKOTA

- No major developments.

OHIO

- Passed legislation that created a state Dependent Care Tax Credit. The credit of 25 percent of each dollar spent will go into effect in 1988. Families earning up to $30,000 will be eligible.

OKLAHOMA

- Placed a $15 million ceiling on day care expenditures, by: reducing rates from a maximum $9.00 per day to $8.00 per day; eliminating payment for absences; and establishing a separate rate of $4.00 per day for part-time care (four hours or less).

- Reduced the budget that serves four-year-olds in 34 preschool programs by $150,000 out of a total budget of $850,275.

OREGON

- Created a $1.4 million biannual pilot preschool program for "at-risk" children.
- Passed parental leave legislation which grants a right to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to employees on the birth of a child or the adoption of a child younger than six.
- Changed zoning laws so that no community can place constraints on a day care home that serves 12 or fewer children.
- Established a 50 percent employer tax credit for reimbursing parents' child care costs or building child care facilities.
- Established a $100,000 grant program to help child care providers make physical improvements.
- Established a statewide resource and referral network, funded at $100,000 yearly.

PENNSYLVANIA

- Established a new employment and training initiative that includes a transfer to the Title XX income eligible program when parents begin to work.
- Allocated a 4.4 percent ($3.85 million) increase in state dollars for child care services.
- Established a state-level policy advisory committee to develop short- and long-range planning for all aspects of child care.

RHODE ISLAND

- Appropriated $700,000 for the 1987-1988 school year to establish full-day early childhood education and child care for preschool and kindergarten-aged children of economically disadvantaged parents.
- Passed parental leave legislation allowing 13 unpaid weeks for the birth or adoption of a child, or for the care of a seriously ill child of any age. Unemployment and health insurance benefits continue during the 13-week period.
- Raised provider reimbursement rates for the Title XX-funded child care program substantially and established higher reimbursement rates for younger children, whose care is more expensive. Co-payment by parents will be adjusted on a sliding fee scale.

- Appropriated $100,000 for start-up grants to stimulate day care development in industrial complexes.

- Appropriated $100,000 to establish on-site day care in secondary schools for teenage mothers.

- Improved licensing standards by changing staff-to-child ratios (from 1:15 for three-year-olds to 1:8, and from 1:20 for four-year-olds to 1:10). Regulations were changed to allow parents unlimited access to their child's day care facility while the child is in care.

- Passed legislation that would provide a 30 percent employer tax credit of the total amount spent by an employer for child care for employees.

SOUTH CAROLINA

- No major developments.

SOUTH DAKOTA

- Eliminated Title XX funding for child care.

TENNESSEE

- Enacted limited maternity leave legislation requiring employers of 100 or more full-time employees to provide up to four months of unpaid leave.

- Authorized a pilot program for FY 1987 to establish day care programs to serve 100 low-income children with costs fully subsidized. For FY 1987, $163,000 was contracted to two day care centers; $263,000 has been appropriated for FY 1988. These programs were established to reach populations of children who had not previously benefited from any child care services and to encourage vendors to provide services in underserved areas of the state.

TEXAS

- Established a requirement that licensed child care providers create parent-advisory groups.

- Allocated $37,550,985 for its preschool program, marking an increase of more than $1 million. In the 1986-1987 school year, 48,774 four-year-olds were served, an increase of approximately 13,000 children from the previous year.

UTAH

- Appropriated $200,000 to expand child care staff involved in licensing family day care facilities, $100,000 of which was appropriated from general funds and $100,000 of which will be generated by charging caregivers an annual licensing fee of $25 per facility and an additional $1.50 per child.

- Defeated legislation that would have deregulated in-home family day care.

VERMONT

- Enacted a $1.1 million increase in the child care budget (raising it from $3.4 million to $4.5 million in one fiscal year). This includes: a rate increase of more than 6 percent for providers; five licensing and eligibility specialists' positions; an increase of $100,000 (to $186,000) in the provider training budget; and an expansion of the child care program for at-risk children, bringing it to $228,000 in FY 1988.

- Appropriated $500,000 for a new full-day preschool program to address the needs of special needs children three- to five-years-old. Services must be provided in a mainstream setting. Special needs children include: income disadvantaged children, abused or neglected children or those at risk of abuse or neglect, English language delayed children, and children with handicapping conditions.

- Funded eight parent/child centers at $360,000. These centers provide early intervention services to families with children younger than three. Support services are also available to pregnant women and their families.

VIRGINIA

- Rescinded $500,000 of the $1.5 million allocated in FY 1986 for FY 1987 for a state sliding-fee-scale program targeted to low-income working families that are not eligible for AFDC and have incomes up to 70 percent of the state's median income. As the demand for the program increased, the state restored $374,989 in the fall of 1987.

- Reduced family day care standards by allowing providers caring for up to 10 children to be exempted from licensure if five of the children are school-aged and receiving care only before and after school.

WASHINGTON

- Expanded its state-funded preschool program from $2.8 million for FY 1987 to $12 million in FY 1988-FY 1989. This increase is expected to double the number of four-year-olds served in the next school year.

- Passed legislation requiring the appointment of a coordinator for child care resources in the Department of Social and Health Services. Responsibilities include developing a child care information system and seeking private and public sector funds for child care improvement.

- Passed legislation giving schools specific permission to institute sliding fee scales for child care programs, to contract for the provision of child care services, and to use school transportation systems.

- Created the Even Start Program, which will offer literacy training and support services such as child care and transportation for parents to enable them to better help their children with school work and become actively involved in their child's education.

WEST VIRGINIA

- No new developments.

WISCONSIN

- Increased funding for day care for low-income families through Title XX by $3 million over the biennium. A 10 percent increase ($1 million) is to be allotted during FY 1988 and $2 million is to be allotted in FY 1989.

- Discontinued funding of three pilot school-age child care programs, previously run in three areas of the state.

WYOMING

- Moved working AFDC parents from Title XX to the Title IV-A disregard program for child care. Some of the Title XX funds saved will go to pay increased provider rates while the remainder will be returned as part of a budget restriction mandate. Families remaining eligible for Title XX child care assistance will be required to make co-payments for their child care based on income and family size.

Appendices

TOTAL FEDERAL AND STATE EXPENDITURES ON CHILD CARE TITLE XX/SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT 1981-1987 (NOT ADJUSTED FOR IMPACT OF INFLATION)

State	FY 1981	FY 1986	FY 1987	% Change 1986-1987	% Change 1981-1987
ALABAMA	$ 16,637,000	$ 8,877,000	$ 8,602,000	- 3.1	- 48.3
ALASKA*	3,199,400	8,812,700	7,687,775	-12.8	+140.3
ARIZONA	15,818,300	17,529,300	17,725,200	+ 1.1	+ 12.1
ARKANSAS	3,727,316	3,765,014	3,765,014	0.0	+ 1.0
CALIFORNIA*	230,000,000	310,297,239	319,215,369	+ 2.9	+ 38.8
COLORADO	14,800,000	10,223,646	10,951,000	+ 7.1	- 26.0
CONNECTICUT	17,174,772	16,850,198	21,569,144	+28.0	+ 25.6
DELAWARE	4,285,061	2,707,763	3,602,699	+33.1	- 15.9
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	11,370,000	15,137,000	17,337,000	+14.5	+52.4
FLORIDA	26,119,006	43,964,009	48,333,929	+ 9.9	+ 85.1
GEORGIA	20,581,855	21,891,213	19,244,430	-12.1	- 6.5
HAWAII	2,935,409	1,891,864	1,755,606	- 7.2	- 40.2
IDAHO	N/A	59,012	59,012	0	N/A
ILLINOIS	55,966,100	46,866,200	50,622,900	+ 8.0	- 9.5
INDIANA	8,493,000	9,557,500	10,005,646	+ 4.7	+ 17.8
IOWA	2,201,537	2,475,883	2,782,479	+12.4	+ 26.4
KANSAS	8,842,801	3,787,760	4,595,130	+21.3	- 48.0
KENTUCKY	3,750,000	5,748,600	7,952,695	+38.3	+112.1
LOUISIANA	10,422,414	10,424,117	7,538,127	-27.7	- 27.7
MAINE	3,742,940	4,480,425	4,494,670	+ .3	+ 20.0
MARYLAND	13,000,000	16,349,562	17,691,009	+ 8.2	+ 36.1
MASSACHUSETTS	43,000,000	68,556,000	70,273,282	+ 2.5	+ 63.4
MICHIGAN	21,649,171	5,748,600	9,300,000	+61.8	- 57.0
MINNESOTA	1,726,810	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MISSISSIPPI	6,008,072	5,500,000	4,051,723	-26.33	- 32.6
MISSOURI	6,555,848	10,175,136	11,037,214	+ 8.5	+ 68.36
MONTANA*	214,713	245,346	280,500	+14.3	+ 30.6
NEBRASKA	3,813,880	3,988,217	4,738,542	+18.8	+ 24.2
NEVADA	921,995	240,494	240,494	0	- 73.9
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3,030,000	3,227,392	3,641,401	+12.83	+ 20.17
NEW JERSEY	36,829,400	34,037,187	37,546,590	+10.3	+ 2.0
NEW MEXICO	1,763,161	2,994,400	4,409,900	+47.27	+150.1
NEW YORK	124,700,000	160,000,000	164,831,120	+ 3.0	+ 24.3
NORTH CAROLINA	18,987,311	24,390,614	27,576,446	+13.1	+ 45.2
NORTH DAKOTA	536,718	N/A	130,500	N/A	- 75.7

State	FY 1981	FY 1986	FY 1987	% Change 1986-1987	% Change 1981-1987
OHIO	$35,700,000	$26,706,712	$28,541,399	+ 6.9	- 20.1
OKLAHOMA	15,002,733	18,473,058	17,202,173	- 6.9	+ 14.6
OREGON*	2,954,744	4,096,507	5,681,765	+ 38.70	+ 92.3
PENNSYLVANIA	61,334,926	65,284,000	68,139,000	+ 4.4	+ 11.1
RHODE ISLAND	3,810,000	1,349,602	1,841,832	+ 36.5	- 51.7
SOUTH CAROLINA	11,525,906	11,909,961	12,620,563	+ 6.0	+ 9.5
SOUTH DAKOTA	1,159,778	127,124	0	-100.0	-100.0
TENNESSEE	14,180,000	12,838,371	13,581,600	+ 5.8	- 5.5
TEXAS	33,201,784	32,705,969	33,900,000	+ 3.7	+ 2.1
UTAH	4,770,100	9,253,784	8,628,481	- 6.8	+ 80.9
VERMONT	1,157,580	2,381,000	3,411,300	+ 43.3	+194.7
VIRGINIA	8,096,954	3,323,304	3,748,099	+ 12.8	- 53.7
WASHINGTON	4,800,000	11,265,000	13,000,000	+ 15.4	+170.8
WEST VIRGINIA	7,158,261	5,675,000	5,392,240	- 5.0	- 24.7
WISCONSIN	7,920,660	10,404,556	10,216,718	- 1.7	+ 27.5
WYOMING	900,000	2,783,496	1,754,552	- 37.0	+ 95.0

* State uses no federal Title XX/SSBG funds for child care, all funds are state monies.

This report uses "Title XX" to describe the funding stream (including, in a number of states, state as well as pure federal dollars) which is used to provide the bulk of direct child care subsidy funds to low-income families.

Notes: Total Federal and State Expenditures on Child Care Title XX/Social Services Block Grant

ALABAMA	The number in CDF's State Child Care Fact Book 1986 ($10,400,000) mistakenly included administrative costs. The FY 1987 figure includes WIN child care funds.
ALASKA	Figures do not include WIN or Title XX/SSBG funds. Title XX is only used for protective services.
ARIZONA	In FY 1987 state funds comprised 80 percent of Arizona's child care.
CALIFORNIA	The figure represents only state money spent on child care. California uses no Title XX federal funds for child care. The total includes not only child care for lower-income families, but programs targeted at school-age children, state and federal migrant day care, campus child care, protective services, resource and referral programs, and adolescent mother, and preschool programs.
COLORADO	In addition to the figure in the chart, Colorado spent $361,542 in WIN funds in FY 1986, 73 percent of which was federal money, for child care.
IDAHO	The figure for FY 1987 is a projection made before the end of that year. Title XX funds are used generally for therapeutic child care but counties can use the money to supplement work programs funded under WIN or Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. Child care assistance is not available for low-income working parents.
INDIANA	In addition, Indiana spent $152,488 for child care through WIN.
MASSACHUSETTS	The figures provided in the chart represent only monies spent by the Department of Social Services for child care. They do not include $27.4 million in FY 1987 spent by the Department of Public Welfare on its voucher day care project, which provides child care assistance to parents participating in the state's E.T. program.

MINNESOTA	Minnesota provides state funding in addition to Title XX funding for child care services. It is not possible to separate out the Title XX dollars from state money used for child care. Minnesota spent $10.7 million of state funds in FY 1986-1987 on its sliding fee scale program.
NEBRASKA	The figure shown is the projected FY 1987 figure based on the amount spent through April, 1987.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	The FY 1986 and FY 1987 figures do not include funding for protective services child care. In FY 1986 $640,000 was spent on such care. In FY 1987 the state spent $410,344.
NEW JERSEY	This figure does not include $8,486,911 spent for protective services child care. It does include a state-funded voucher program for income-eligible children funded at $375,000 for FY 1986 and FY 1987.
NEW YORK	This figure includes money for separate state-funded sliding fee child care, as well as funds for school-age care, teen parent care, resource and referral, parents in training, migrant day care, and start-up costs for centers and family day care homes.
NORTH CAROLINA	The FY 1987 figure does not include local funding. Figures include state funds used to purchase child care for children of employed parents, parents in training, children with special developmental needs, and children who require protective services child care.
NORTH DAKOTA	The figure shown includes no Title XX funds. The entire amount is state funds to place children from families with potential abuse or neglect in child care.
OKLAHOMA	This figure represents the actual expenditure between July 1986 and May 1987, with June 1987 having been included at an estimated amount.
OREGON	The funding figure does not include the migrant child care program funded at $725,035 for FY 1987. These funds are a mix of 26 percent state and 74 percent federal funds.

PENNSYLVANIA	This number includes the separate state-funded programs for resource and referral, school-age child care, migrant day care, and child care for teen parents.
SOUTH CAROLINA	The FY 1987 figure is a pre-allocation amount.
SOUTH DAKOTA	All child care money in South Dakota is distributed through the WIN program. A Title XX-funded child care program for non-AFDC working parents was discontinued in January 1987.
TENNESSEE	Projection based on what was spent in the beginning of FY 1987.
UTAH	The FY 1987 figure is the actual amount spent to purchase care. It includes WIN funds and funds for subsidized refugee care.
VIRGINIA	This figure does not include $2.5 million for the biennium, which Virginia uses to fund a sliding fee child care program for low-income working parents. The program is targeted to low-income working families not eligible for AFDC, with incomes up to 70 percent of the state's median income.
WISCONSIN	The FY 1987 figure does not include approximately $3 million in Title IV-A money allocated in FY 1987.
WASHINGTON	The FY 1987 figure does not include WIN disregard money.
WYOMING	Moved working AFDC parents from Title XX to the Title IV-A disregard program for child care and instituted a sliding fee eligibility scale for those remaining.

1981 Child Care Funding Under Title XX Adjusted to Account for Inflation Between FY 1981 and FY 1987 +

State	What FY 1987 funding levels would have to be to equal FY 1981 spending by the state adjusted for inflation	Actual FY 1987 Spending	Actual FY 1987 spending as a percentage of what funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending by the state adjusted for inflation
Alabama	$ 20,663,154	$ 8,602,000	41.6
Alaska*,**	3,973,655	7,687,775	193.5
Arizona	19,646,328	17,725,200	90.2
Arkansas	4,629,326	3,765,014	81.3
California*,**	285,660,000	319,215,369	111.7
Colorado	18,381,600	10,951,000	59.6
Connecticut	21,331,067	21,569,144	101.1
Delaware	5,322,046	3,602,699	67.7
District of Columbia	14,121,540	17,337,000	122.8
Florida	32,439,805	48,333,929	149.0
Georgia	25,562,664	19,244,430	75.3
Hawaii	3,645,778	1,755,606	48.2
Idaho^	N/A	59,012	N/A
Illinois	69,509,896	50,622,900	72.8
Indiana	10,548,306	10,005,646	94.9
Iowa	2,734,309	2,782,479	101.8
Kansas	10,982,759	4,595,130	41.8
Kentucky	4,657,500	7,952,695	170.8
Louisiana	12,944,638	7,538,127	58.2
Maine	4,648,731	4,494,670	96.7
Maryland	16,146,000	17,691,009	109.6
Massachusetts	53,406,008	70,273,282	131.6
Michigan	26,888,270	9,300,000	34.6
Minnesota	2,144,698	N/A	N/A
Mississippi	7,462,025	4,051,723	54.3

State	What FY 1987 funding levels would have to be to equal FY 1981 spending by the state adjusted for inflation	Actual FY 1987 Spending	Actual FY 1987 spending as a percentage of what funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending by the state adjusted for inflation
Missouri	$ 3,863,917	$ 11,037,214	285.6
Montana*,**	266,674	280,500	105.2
Nebraska	4,736,839	4,738,542	100.1
Nevada	1,145,118	240,494	21.0
New Hampshire	3,763,260	3,641,401	96.8
New Jersey	45,742,115	37,546,590	82.1
New Mexico	2,990,529	4,409,900	147.5
New York**	154,877,400	164,831,120	106.4
North Carolina	23,582,240	27,576,446	116.9
North Dakota	666,604	130,500	19.6
Ohio	44,339,400	28,541,399	64.4
Oklahoma	18,633,394	17,202,173	92.3
Oregon*,**	3,669,792	5,681,765	154.8
Pennsylvania**	76,177,978	68,139,000	89.4
Rhode Island	4,732,020	1,841,832	38.9
South Carolina	14,315,175	12,620,563	88.2
South Dakota	1,440,444	0	0.0
Tennessee	17,611,560	13,581,600	77.1
Texas	41,236,615	33,900,000	82.2
Utah	5,924,464	8,628,481	145.6
Vermont	1,437,714	3,411,300	237.3
Virginia**	10,056,416	3,748,099	37.3
Washington	5,961,600	13,000,000	218.1
West Virginia	8,890,560	5,392,240	60.7
Wisconsin	9,837,460	10,216,718	103.9
Wyoming	1,117,800	1,754,552	157.0

Notes:

\+ An inflation factor of 24.2 was used to calculate the figures. Since calculations were done in July 1987, final inflation figures for FY 1987 ending in October 1987 were unavailable. The figure 24.2 was calculated with the assumption that the rate of inflation was the same in August as it was in September/October.

* State uses no federal Title XX/SSBG funds for child care; all funds are state monies.

^ 1981 data for Idaho are not available.

++ 1987 data for Minnesota are not available.

** All of the funds are not Title XX because Alaska, California, Montana, and Oregon do not spend any Title XX funds for child care. Virginia's separate program for working parents is not included in its total. New York's total includes the range of state-funded child care programs because they cannot be separated from its Title XX funding. Pennsylvania's total includes the separate state-funded programs for resource and referral, school-age child care, migrant day care, and child care for teen parents.

CHILDREN SERVED OR SLOTS PROVIDED BY TITLE XX SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT FUNDS

State	FY 1981	FY 1986	FY 1987	Percentage Change 1986-1987	Percentage Change 1981-1987
ALABAMA	13,000	6,500	6,500	0.0	- 50.0
ALASKA*	17,029	37,900	36,502	- 3.7	+114.4
ARIZONA	15,115	15,301	15,344	+ .3	+ 1.5
ARKANSAS	2,179	1,744	N/A	N/A	N/A
CALIFORNIA*		107,500	110,000	+ 2.3	N/A
COLORADO	9,982	7,191	7,635	+ 6.2	- 23.5
CONNECTICUT	10,000	10,511	10,823	+ 3.0	+ 8.2
DELAWARE	2,100	1,756	1,756	0.0	- 16.6
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	5,435	6,512	6,512	0.0	+ 19.8
FLORIDA	16,385	21,000	23,000	+ 9.5	+ 40.4
GEORGIA	8,200	8,020	8,025	+ 0.1	- 2.1
HAWAII	5,949	1,198	976	-18.5	- 83.6
IDAHO	550	N/A	624	N/A	+ 13.5
ILLINOIS	28,100	20,293	20,273	- 0.4	- 27.9
INDIANA	11,200	7,813	7,560	- 3.2	- 32.5
IOWA	1,729	1,250	1,421	+13.7	- 17.8
KANSAS	5,996	2,882	3,372	+17.0	- 43.8
KENTUCKY	6,985	6,800	7,004	+ 3.0	+ .3
LOUISIANA	7,553	6,937	6,554	- 5.5	- 13.2
MAINE	2,918	2,973	2,973	0.0	+ 1.9
MARYLAND	6,830	7,445	7,945	+ 6.7	+ 16.3
MASSACHUSETTS	12,000	15,550	17,510	+12.6	+ 45.9
MICHIGAN	35,779	4,574	4,410	- 3.6	- 87.7
MINNESOTA	41,961	15,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
MISSISSIPPI	4,800	4,250	3,561	-16.2	- 25.8
MISSOURI	N/A	6,775	7,208	+ 6.4	N/A
MONTANA*	1,100	441	440	- .2	- 60.0
NEBRASKA	9,510	11,329	11,500	+ 1.5	+ 20.9
NEVADA	879	240	240	0.0	- 72.7
NEW HAMPSHIRE	4,000	4,859	5,100	+ 5.0	+ 27.5
NEW JERSEY	11,302	13,500	13,500	0.0	+ 19.5
NEW MEXICO	1,475	2,255	3,400	+50.8	+130.5
**NEW YORK	94,442	57,000	59,900	+ 5.1	N/A
NORTH CAROLINA	15,000	14,500	13,519	- 6.8	- 9.9
NORTH DAKOTA	100	N/A	300	N/A	N/A

State	FY 1981	FY 1986	FY 1987	Percentage Change 1986-1987	Percentage Change 1981-1987
OHIO	39,650	15,200	15,800	+ 3.9	- 60.2
OKLAHOMA	16,500	13,000	13,500	+ 3.9	- 18.2
OREGON*	2,697	3,625	4,477	+23.4	+ 66.0
PENNSYLVANIA	23,431	25,435	26,823	+ 5.5	+ 14.5
RHODE ISLAND	2,113	850	1,222	+43.8	- 42.2
SOUTH CAROLINA	4,966	5,091	5,366	+ 5.4	+ 8.1
SOUTH DAKOTA	2,044	1,379	0	- 100	-100
TENNESSEE	13,000	12,555	11,067	-11.9	- 14.9
TEXAS	11,421	14,943	15,000	+ .4	+ 31.3
UTAH	4,352	7,433	6,736	- 9.4	+ 54.8
VERMONT	1,300	1,350	1,600	+18.5	+ 23.1
***VIRGINIA	5,200	3,083	3,044	- 1.3	- 41.5
WASHINGTON	4,078	6,205	6,700	+ 8.0	+ 64.3
WEST VIRGINIA	5,200	4,500	4,500	+ 0.0	- 13.5
WISCONSIN	7,774	11,300	N/A	N/A	N/A
WYOMING	N/A	2,542	1,336	-47.4	N/A

* State uses no federal Title XX/SSBG funds for child care; all funds are state monies.

** 1981 figure for New York includes adults as well as children.

*** Virginia serves additional children through its sliding fee scale program for low-income working families passed in 1986.

Note: The number of children served cannot be totaled because some states keep a record of child care slots while others provide data on total number of children served. For further explanation, see footnotes.

Notes: Children Served or Slots Provided by Title XX Social Services Block Grant Funds

ALABAMA	The figure represents an average monthly number of children served.
ALASKA	The number of children served is 36,502. The number of full time equivalent slots available is 4,701 for FY 1987 and was 5,561 for FY 1986, indicating a 15.5 percent drop in the available slots.
ARKANSAS	
COLORADO	The figures shown represent the average number of children served per month.
CONNECTICUT	The figure shown is the combined number of full time equivalent slots in state-funded centers and in the purchase of service program. The figure given for 1981 is an estimated number of children.
FLORIDA	The FY 1981 figure represents the number of children served. In FY 1986 30,000 children were served with 21,000 full-time equivalent slots. In FY 1987 approximately 31,300 children were served in 23,000 full-time equivalent slots.
GEORGIA	The FY 1986 and FY 1987 figures represent the number of slots purchased by the state, not the number of children served.
INDIANA	Despite level funding of child care between FY 1981 and FY 1987, the chart reflects a drastic reduction in the number of child care slots funded. State officials attribute this to inconsistent methods of counting children served, an increase in provider reimbursement rates, and the fact that many of the school-age children who had been receiving Title XX-funded child care prior to the creation of the state-funded school-age child care program have moved out of Title XX and into the new program. Indiana also served an average of 361 children per month in 1987 through WIN.
IOWA	The figures shown represent monthly averages.

KANSAS	The FY 1981 figure includes WIN children. The FY 1986 and 1987 figure is a monthly average for Title XX children only.
LOUISIANA	FY 1986 and FY 1987 figures include both vendor and purchase of service. The FY 1987 figure is projected.
MAINE	The figure shown on the chart is the number of children served. The unduplicated count, or number of slots, is 1,292.
MARYLAND	The figures shown are the number of counts of numbers of full time equivalent slots of children served.
MASSACHUSETTS	The figures provided only represent the child care slots purchased by the Department of Social Services. They do not include child care spaces funded through the voucher programs operated by the Department of Public Welfare to provide child care to participants in the state's Employment and Training program (ET). In FY 1987 the state purchased 9,800 slots through this program.
MINNESOTA	This figure is unavailable.
MISSISSIPPI	The FY 1987 figure is the number of full time equivalent slots.
MISSOURI	FY 1986 and FY 1987 are both monthly averages.
NEBRASKA	The figures for FY 1986 and FY 1987 are average annual numbers of full time equivalent slots.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	The FY 1986 figure represents the actual number of children served. The FY 1987 figure represents the number of full-time equivalent slots per day.
NEW JERSEY	The figures for FY 1986 and FY 1987 represent the total number of slots. These figures do not include slots in state-run centers (FY1987: 925 slots), average count of vouchers (FY1987: 170), and services purchased in privately operated not-for-profit centers or family day care homes (FY1987: 960 children).
NEW MEXICO	The FY 1987 figure was provided by the state as an estimated number of children served per

	month, as was the FY 1986 figure.
NEW YORK	The FY 1981 figure includes both adults and children served. The FY 1986 figure represents the total number of children served. The FY 1987 figure is the projected number of children served for the entire year based on the first nine months of the fiscal year.
NORTH CAROLINA	The FY 1987 figure represents the number of full-time equivalent slots. The FY 1986 figure represents an average, unduplicated monthly count of the number of children served. Earlier (1981-85) figures seem to have been estimated, so the decline in children served is not actually as dramatic as figures would indicate.
NORTH DAKOTA	The number shown is children placed in day care because of potential abuse or neglect.
OKLAHOMA	The figure represents average monthly caseload.
OREGON	The FY 1987 figure is average monthly caseload. It does not include 329 children served by the migrant child care program.
RHODE ISLAND	The figure represents average monthly caseload.
SOUTH DAKOTA	All child care money in South Dakota is distributed through the WIN program.
TENNESSEE	These figures represent the number of children served. The number of slots available in FY 1987 was 5,270.
TEXAS	The FY 1987 figure represents an estimated number of full time equivalent slots, which includes the number of slots paid for with federal, state, and local funds. The estimated count which includes only the state and federal shares is less than 13,000.
UTAH	The figure is extrapolated as a percentage of the total number of children served in Utah. The 1986 number of children includes some children served by Title IV-A.
VERMONT	The FY 1987 figure is the number of full time equivalent slots. The FY 1986 figure represents monthly averages. 410 of the children were children over age 6.

VIRGINIA	The figures shown represent the average number of children served per month.
WASHINGTON	The figures shown represent the average number of children served per month.
WISCONSIN	The FY 1986 figure is an estimated number of full time equivalent slots for calendar year 1986.
WEST VIRGINIA	The figures represent the number of children served.

INCOME ELIGIBILITY GUIDELINES FOR CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE
(Figures are percentage of state median income, unless otherwise specified)*

State	Maximum percentage of state median income which families can earn and remain eligible for child care assistance 1987	Maximum allowable annual income for family of three in 1987	Comments
ALABAMA	48%	$9,096	
ALASKA	--	$23,700 (urban) $31,164 (remote)	Alaska calculates eligibility based upon adjusted net income and takes into account the higher cost of living in the more remote areas of the state.
ARIZONA	65%	$16,068	Arizona pays child care subsidies based on family and income. The reimbursement rate for providers is also adjusted according to family size and income.
ARKANSAS	80%	$14,971	
CALIFORNIA	84% - 100%	--	California allows families to enter the child care subsidy program up to 84% of SMI. Once in the program, these families are allowed to earn up to 100% of SMI before becoming ineligible. Eligibility does differ for some program delivery systems.
COLORADO	53%	$14,496	

CONNECTICUT	55%	$18,050	The figures given will go into effect in January. The figures given here are for Connecticut's purchase of service programs. The state also provides child care directly through state-run child care centers. These centers have a sliding scale fee schedule so that parents pay between $0 and $75 per week for one full-time child, depending on the parental income
DELAWARE	130% of the federal pverty level.	$988/month	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	115%-124%	$22,684-24,610	The District of Columbia allows families to enter the child care subsidy program up to $22,684. Once in the program, families can earn up to $24,610 before becoming ineligible.
FLORIDA	150% of the federal poverty level	$12,708	
GEORGIA	--	$11,874-15,832	The lower figure represents the maximum income allowed for a family of three that is a new client. The higher figure represents the supplementary scale for currently enrolled clients.
HAWAII	--	$10,152	Hawaii does not use a percentage of median income to determine eligibility.

IDAHO	N/A	N/A	In Idaho, Title XX/SSBG funds can only be used to provide child care for parents on AFDC after WIN funds have been exhausted. In cases of need for protective services, there is no income eligibility test.
ILLINOIS	80%	$17,426	
INDIANA	150% of the federal poverty level	$13,956	
IOWA	--	$10,608	Iowa increases eligibility guidelines based on social security increases. For FY 1988 Iowa's eligibility will be based upon 125% of the federal poverty level or $11,628.
KANSAS	185% of the federal poverty level	$16,872	As of July 1, 1987, the maximum income allowable for a family of three was changed to $16,072.
KENTUCKY	60%	$12,145	
LOUISIANA	57.8%	$9,792	
MAINE	115%	$18,420	
MARYLAND	80%	$21,915	The figure shown represents the maximum income allowed for a family of four.
MASSACHUSETTS	70%-115%	$17,292-28,404	Massachusetts allows families earning 70% of the SMI to enter the child care subsidy program. Once in the program, families are allowed to earn up to 115% of SMI before becoming ineligible. As of October 1, the dollar figures will be changed from $17,292 to $17,964 and from $28,404 to $29,520.

MICHIGAN	80%	$21,915	
MINNESOTA	75%	$19,395	Minnesota's sliding fee scale program, from all state funds, picks up after Title XX serving families earning between 0 and 75% of the state median income.
MISSISSIPPI	170%	$15,504	Mississippi no longer bases eligibility upon the federal poverty guidelines.
MISSOURI	--	$13,500	Missouri's income eligibility is not based on state median income nor the federal poverty index. It is set by a state committee.
MONTANA	AFDC eligibility limit	$9,504	
NEBRASKA	67.6%	$897/mo.	A family of three can earn up to 49% of SMI ($7,200/yr) and receive free child care. They can earn up to 67.6% SMI ($9,764) and receive some assistance.
NEVADA	33%	$797/mo.	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	190% of poverty	$16,815	The state pays the full cost of child care for families earning under 180% of the federal poverty level. Between 180% and 190% families pay 50% of the cost.
NEW JERSEY	80%	$24,493	New Jersey bases income eligibility on the 1983 state median income.
NEW MEXICO	46%	$10,000	
NEW YORK	255% of poverty	$24,312	New York has another funding stream for subsidized child care. To be eligible for these funds a family of three can earn 175% of FPL, or up to

			200% in waivered cases.
NORTH CAROLINA	75%	$13,652	North Carolina changed its income eligibility standards in FY 1987. The maximum income allowed for a family of three that is a new client is $11,874. For continuing clients the maximum income is $15,832.
NORTH DAKOTA	N/A	N/A	North Dakota only provides child care assistance to families in need of protective services child care, and for this assistance there are no income eligibility requirements.
OHIO	100%	$11,286	Ohio families earning 100% of state median income are eligible for partial assistance on a sliding fee scale basis.
OKLAHOMA	--	$11,700	The income figure represents gross income minus $65 per month for work-related expenses.
OREGON	--	$649/mo	About 55 percent of families receiving subsidy are below the threshold and they receive free care. As a family's income rises above the threshold, a $10/mo. increase raises their share of child care costs by $5. The maximum eligibility, then, is $21,348/yr.
PENNSYLVANIA	90% OF B.L.S.I.S.	$17,498	Pennsylvania bases its income eligibility scale on the Bureau of Labor Statistics Intermediate Standards.
RHODE ISLAND	150% of federal poverty level	$15,510	Originally Rhode Island's maximum income eligibility limit equaled 150%

			of the federal poverty level. Subsequent increases in the maximum allowable income have been arbitrary.
SOUTH CAROLINA	75%	$13,652	Originally, South Carolina based its income eligibility on 175% of the federal poverty level. The maximum income allowed in FY 1986 was $15,690. South Carolina's new sliding scale program bases the limit on 75% of the state median income.
SOUTH DAKOTA	---	---	All South Dakota child care subsidies are through the WIN program
TENNESSEE	70%	$14,039	
TEXAS	47%	$11,856	Texas bases income eligibility on 130% of the federal poverty level.
UTAH	54%	$1,102/mo.	
VERMONT	73%	$15,324	Vermont provides free child care up to 43% of the state median income or $8,940 in FY 1987. The income eligibility limit will change for FY 1988 to 80% of the SMI with a maximum allowable income of $17,196 for a family of three. The state will provide free care up to $9,360, 43% of the SMI.
VIRGINIA	70%	$1641/mo	Virginia's sliding fee scale program, which is all state-funded, picks up after Title XX to serve families earning between 50% and 70% of the SMI. Ten to 15 counties serve families earning in this range.

WASHINGTON	52%	$13,884	Washington provides free child care to families with incomes up to 38% of the state median income. For families with incomes 30% to 53% of the SMI, the state pays pays part of the cost.
WEST VIRGINIA	77%	$12,684	
WISCONSIN	70%-82%	$15,264-17,880	
WYOMING	54%	$10,428	

STATE TITLE XX/SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT CENTER-BASED PROVIDER REIMBURSEMENT RATES

(Rates shown are maximum daily rates for preschool care, except as otherwise noted)

State	FY 1986	FY 1987
ALABAMA	$ 140.00	$ 140.00/mo.
ALASKA*	14.00- 16.46	300.00/mo.
ARIZONA	9.55	9.55
ARKANSAS	.50- 1.10/hr.	7.15- 9.00
CALIFORNIA*	18.69	18.85
COLORADO	9.50- 15.00	9.00- 15.00
CONNECTICUT	45.00/wk.	75.00/wk.
DELAWARE	50.00- 52.00/wk.	50.00/wk.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	13.00	15.50
FLORIDA	38.50/wk.	38.50/wk.
GEORGIA	46.70/wk.	46.00/wk.
HAWAII	258/mo.	258.00/mo.
IDAHO	6.00	6.00
ILLINOIS	12.62	12.62
INDIANA	10.00	10.00
IOWA	12.50- 12.75	12.00
KANSAS	8.73	8.35
KENTUCKY	8.00	8.00
LOUISIANA	7.00	7.00
MAINE	63.56/wk.	71.68/wk.
MARYLAND	10.00	10.50
MASSACHUSETTS	16.15	21.36
MICHIGAN	8.12	8.52
MINNESOTA	45.00- 99.00/wk.	51.75-109.00/wk.
MISSISSIPPI	7.00- 12.00	9.00
MISSOURI	7.00	7.15
MONTANA*	9.00	9.00
NEBRASKA	7.50	37.50/wk.
NEVADA	15.00	12.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE	8.00	9.00
NEW JERSEY	9.71- 10.31	10.50-11.15
NEW MEXICO	7.50	7.75
NEW YORK STATE	60.00/wk.	60.00/wk.
NEW YORK CITY	97.25/wk.	97.25/wk.
NORTH CAROLINA	168.00/mo.	168.00/mo.

State	FY 1986	FY 1987
NORTH DAKOTA	counties set rates according to market rates	
OHIO	counties set rates according to market rates	
OKLAHOMA	9.00	8.00
OREGON*	206.00/mo.	214.00/mo.
PENNSYLVANIA	14.23	14.23
RHODE ISLAND	49.00/wk.	55.00-80.00/wk.
SOUTH CAROLINA	1.25- 1.57/hr.	1.33- 1.70/hr.
SOUTH DAKOTA	1.00/hr.	N/A
TENNESSEE	30.00/wk.	30.00/wk.
TEXAS	-	10.28
UTAH	7.95	7.95
VERMONT	1.38/hr.	1.45/hr.
VIRGINIA	regional offices set rates	
WASHINGTON	8.89	8.89
WEST VIRGINIA	7.00	7.00
WISCONSIN	counties set rates according to market rates	
WYOMING	1.00/hr.	1.05/hr.

* State uses no federal Title XX funds for child care. All funds are state funds.

State Title XX/Social Services Block Grant Center-Based Provider Reimbursement Rates

ALABAMA	The figure represents reimbursement for children older than two and a half. The infant care rate is $155 per month.
ALASKA	The figure shown is the base rate of care for toddlers through 11 year olds, while the base rate for infant care is $400 per month. Reimbursement rates are then geographically adjusted to take into account the higher rate for care in rural areas.
ARIZONA	The rate shown is the maximum paid by the state for nine to 10 hours of care. Reimbursement rates are adjusted according to the size and income of the subsidized family. Providers may then charge subsidized families the difference between the reimbursement and the standard fee.
ARKANSAS	The state does not set rates. Rates are negotiated. The state has a ceiling for rates of $9.00 per day. The figure shown represents the average rate for the care of infants through seven-year-olds.
CALIFORNIA	California divides its program days into four units, and reimburses programs on the basis of units of care provided. For infants, the provider bills the state 1.4 units for every standard unit of care provided. The effect is that the provider does not actually get a higher hourly rate, but by caring for infants, the center accumulates more units to bill the state. The rate shown does not apply to JTPA child care. The state pays providers their usual and customary rate for the children of JTPA participants.
COLORADO	The state does not set rates; counties do under state guidelines, which restrict payments to "usual and customary" levels for the county.
CONNECTICUT	The reimbursement rate is changing from $45 per week to $75 per week on January 1, 1988.
FLORIDA	The rate shown is that paid for preschool-age care (ages two to five years). A higher rate is paid for infant care. The school-age care

rate, paid weekly, is based on a formula including the number of hours of care per day.

HAWAII

Hawaii has a dual system of reimbursing for child care. Payments are made directly to centers at a fixed rate of $258.00 per month or cash reimbursements are made to parents who use child care providers other than contracted centers. The base rate for parents is $100 per month but this is negotiable dependent upon family circumstances.

IDAHO

The state sets rates according to the number of children cared for by a provider. The rate shown is that paid to providers caring for one child. Providers caring for two children are paid a total of $10 per day and providers caring for three children are paid a total of $13 per day.

ILLINOIS

The state is divided into three regions for the purpose of child care payments. The rates shown in the table are the highest rates for full-time preschool and school-age care. The state also has an infant care rate. The maximum is $16.95 per day. The part-time rate for school-age care is similarly dependent on the region, with the maximum rate being $8.48 per day.

INDIANA

The rate shown represents that paid for the care of children two to 10 years of age. Rates are determined for each provider based on actual cost of services delivered. The maximum daily rate for infants and toddlers is $15.00 per day.

IOWA

The state does not establish state reimbursement rates. The amounts shown are averages of what has been paid. All contracts are initially negotiated with individual providers; thereafter, increases are a uniform percentage of the initial agreed-upon rate.

KANSAS

The rates shown are those paid for the care of children 18 months to two and a half years old. In FY 1987, the state paid $9.25 per day for center-based infant care, $8.35 per day for children two and a half to six years of age, and $8.35 for school age child care. All rates will increase in FY 1988. The state also has separate higher rates

	for protective services and special needs child care.
KENTUCKY	The rate is $9 per day for protective services.
LOUISIANA	In July 1987, Louisiana instituted an optional co-payment by the parents.
MARYLAND	The rate shown is for preschool and school-age care.
MASSACHUSETTS	FY 1986 and FY 1987 rates shown in the table are average rates calculated by the state, based on what the state actually has paid out. Infants have a separate rate of $29.97 and the rate for school-age children is $16.08.
MICHIGAN	The rates shown in the table are maximum rates for child care for children two and a half and older. Michigan reimbursed providers caring for infants at a maximum rate of $12.80.
MINNESOTA	Counties negotiate rates with individual providers and are required to pay no less than 110% of the median rate in a given region of the state and no more than 125 percent.
MISSISSIPPI	The rate shown is an average.
MISSOURI	Infant care and protective services care have a maximum reimbursement rate of $8.15 per day.
MONTANA	The state pays a rate of $1.00 per hour for center-based school-age care. This rate may vary program to program. The state pays a separate rate of $11.00 per day for the care of special needs children. For group home care in Montana the rate is $8.50 per day and $.95 per hour for school-age care.
NEBRASKA	All child care centers negotiate contracts individually. Rates shown in the table are based on amounts actually paid out, rather than state-mandated levels.
NEVADA	The rate is whatever is "usual and customary" or $12 per day, whichever is lower. In cases such as protective services cases where the Welfare Division works directly with the provider centers, the center can charge up to

	$15 per day.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	The rate shown is that paid for the care of children older than three. The state paid $12.00 per day in FY 1987 for the care of children younger than three. Providers are allowed to bill the state for absentee days as long as the "absentee bill" is less than 10 percent of the total contract.
NEW JERSEY	The rates shown are center-based preschool reimbursement rates for full-time care.
NEW MEXICO	The rate shown is for full-time licensed care. Unlicensed full-time care is reimbursed at half of the full-time licensed rate, as is part-time licensed care. Unlicensed part-day care is reimbursed at half of its licensed counterpart.
NEW YORK	The figure is the normal reimbursement rate, but districts may be reimbursed at a higher rate in some cases.
NORTH CAROLINA	North Carolina does not set rates for child care centers. Rates are determined by county market rates or centers' own rates, in an effort to get away from having a maximum rate. The figure shown represents the average center set rate for child care for three to five-year-olds per month. For two-year-olds, the average rate is $169 per month. The average infant care rate is $173 per month. The average rate for before- and after-school care is $87 per month.
NORTH DAKOTA	Counties negotiate rates according to local market rates.
OHIO	Counties set rates according to local market rates.
OKLAHOMA	The rate shown is for full-day care. The state pays $4.00 per day for part-time care (four hours or less). Providers are not permitted to bill the state for days on which children are absent.
OREGON	The rate shown in the table is the rate paid to providers for the care of children 31 months to 15 years old. A higher rate of $292 per month is paid for the care of younger children. In addition, the state has a separate rate structure for families with more than one child in care.

PENNSYLVANIA	The FY 1987 rate is for full-day care. The state has separate rates for part-day care, full-time and part-time infant/toddler care, summer school-age care, and group care.
RHODE ISLAND	Rhode Island changed its reimbursement rates as of July 1, 1987. The old flat rate of $49 per week was raised to $80 per week for children up to three years old and $55 per week for three- to five-year-olds on a sliding fee scale.
SOUTH CAROLINA	The lower figure represents the contract rate. The higher figure represents the rate for care provided directly by the state.
SOUTH DAKOTA	South Dakota spends no Title XX/ Social Service Block Grant money on child care.
TENNESSEE	The rates shown are based on child care purchased on an individual basis. Contracted child care rates are based on actual cost, with a ceiling of $2,850 per year. For infant care the annual ceiling is $3,629. The ceiling for handicapped care is $4,750. The rate for part-time center-based care is $15.00 per week.
TEXAS	The rates shown are ceilings set by the state. For half-day care the ceiling is $6.68 per day. For infant care the maximum rate is $14.21 per day. For half-day infant care, the maximum daily rate is $9.24 per day. The maximum rate for school-age care is $7.28 and $4.73 for half-day school-age care.
VERMONT	The figures shown represent the maximum center-based rate for nonprotective services for children older than two. Protective services care in centers is paid at a rate of $1.70 per hour. The state pays an additional $.25 per hour for children younger than two. The state pays $1.17 per hour for registered group home care. For infant care in a group home the state pays an additional $ .25 per hour. Vermont pays a separate rate of $1.42 per hour for protective service care as well. Rates in FY 1988 will increase by approximately 6 percent.
VIRGINIA	Rates vary by county with no minimums or maximums set by the state. Regional offices set rates.

WASHINGTON	The rates shown are those paid for the care of children older than two and a half. A higher rate is paid for the care of younger children. Providers may charge parents for registration fees paid to the state and for insurance. A 2 percent rate increase is scheduled for FY 1988.
WISCONSIN	Reimbursement rates are set by counties based on a market survey.

STATE TITLE XX/SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT
FAMILY CHILD CARE PROVIDER REIMBURSEMENT RATES

(Rates shown are maximum daily rates for preschool, except as otherwise noted)

State	FY 1986	FY 1987
ALABAMA	$ 95.00/mo.	$ 95.00/mo.
ALASKA*	14.00-16.46	300.00/mo.
ARIZONA	9.55	9.55
ARKANSAS	.50- 1.10/hr.	7.15
CALIFORNIA*	18.69	18.85
COLORADO	8.00-12.00	8.00-12.00(a)
CONNECTICUT	30.00/wk.	75.00/wk.
DELAWARE	35.00/wk.	35.00/wk.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	9.00	10.50
FLORIDA	38.50/wk.	38.50/wk.
GEORGIA	25.00-30.00/wk.	46.00/wk.
HAWAII	100/mo.	100.00/mo.
IDAHO	6.00	6.00
ILLINOIS	9.32	9.32
INDIANA	10.00	10.00
IOWA	5.00-10.00	5.00-10.00
KANSAS	6.48	6.65
KENTUCKY	8.00	8.00
LOUISIANA	4.69	7.00
MAINE	58.74/wk.	53.38/wk.
MARYLAND	7.00	7.35
MASSACHUSETTS	15.67	18.59
MICHIGAN	6.38	6.70
MINNESOTA	45.00-65.00/wk.	45.00-67.50/wk.
MISSISSIPPI	6.00	6.00
MISSOURI	7.00	7.15
MONTANA*	8.00	8.00
NEBRASKA	6.00	37.50/wk.
NEVADA	15.00	12.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE	6.50	6.50
NEW JERSEY	1.00- 1.50/hr.	1.00- 1.50/hr.
NEW MEXICO	7.50	7.75
NEW YORK STATE	N/A	N/A
NEW YORK CITY	N/A	N/A
NORTH CAROLINA	150.00/mo.	150.00/mo.

State	FY 1986	FY 1987
NORTH DAKOTA	counties set rates according to market rates	
OHIO	counties set rates according to market rates	
OKLAHOMA	8.00	8.00
OREGON*	214.00/mo.	214.00/mo.
PENNSYLVANIA	10.03	10.03
RHODE ISLAND	29.00/wk.	44.00
SOUTH CAROLINA	1.02/hr.	1.05/hr.
SOUTH DAKOTA	1.00/hr.	N/A
TENNESSEE	27.50/wk.	30.00/wk.
TEXAS	N/A	10.28
UTAH	6.65	6.65
VERMONT	1.00/hr.	1.05/hr.
VIRGINIA	counties and cities set rates	
WASHINGTON	8.89- 9.94	8.89
WEST VIRGINIA	4.00- 7.00	4.00- 7.00
WISCONSIN	counties set rates according to market rates	
WYOMING	.70/hr.	.75/hr.

* State uses no federal Title XX funds for child care. All funds are state funds.

Notes: State Title XX/Social Services Block Grant Family Child Care Provider Reimbursement Rates

ALASKA	The figure shown is the base rate of care for toddlers through 11-year-olds, while the base rate for infant care is $400 per month. Reimbursement rates then are geographically adjusted to take into account the higher rate of care in rural areas.
ARIZONA	The rate shown is the maximum rate paid by the state for nine to 10 hours of care per day. Reimbursement rates are adjusted according to the size and income of the subsidized family.
CALIFORNIA	California divides its program days into four units and reimburses programs on the basis of units of care provided. For infants, the provider bills the state 1.4 units for every standard unit of care provided. The effect is that the provider does not actually earn a higher rate, but by caring for infants accumulates more units to bill the state. The rate shown does not apply to JTPA child care. The state pays providers their usual and customary rate for the care fo children of JTPA participants.
COLORADO	The state does not set rates; counties do under state guidelines restricting payments to "usual and customary" levels for the counties.
CONNECTICUT	The reimbursement rate is changing from $30 a week to $75 a week, but this does not take effect until January 1, 1988.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	The rate for before- and after-school care is $6.50 per day. The rate for after-school care only is $4.25 per day. The rate for full-day care is $10.50 per day.
FLORIDA	The rate shown is that paid for preschool children ages two to five years. A higher rate is paid for infant care. The school-age care rate is based on a formula including the number of hours that children are in care per day.
GEORGIA	The rate shown does not include administrative costs.

HAWAII	There is a higher rate for infant care.
IDAHO	The state sets rates according to the number of children cared for by a provider. The rate shown is that paid to providers caring for one child. Providers caring for two children are paid a total of $10 per day and providers caring for three children are paid a total of $13 per day.
ILLINOIS	The state is divided into three regions for the purpose of child care payments. The rates shown in the table are the highest rates for full-time preschool and school-age care. The state also has an infant care rate (a maximum of $16.95 per day for centers, $10.35 for family day care). The part-time rate for school-age is similarly dependent on the region, with the maximum set at $8.48.
INDIANA	The rate shown refers to children two to 10 years of age. Reimbursement rates for children two years of age and younger ranges from $7.50 to $15.00 per day. A lower rate exists for school-age care. Rates are determined for each provider based on actual cost of services delivered.
IOWA	The state does not have established state reimbursement rates. The amounts shown are averages of what has been paid to individual providers; increases are given as a uniform percentage of the initial agreed-upon price.
KANSAS	The rate shown is that paid to licensed family day care homes for the care of children 18 months of age and older. The state pays $7.95 to licensed family day care homes for the care of children younger than 18 months of age. In registered homes the state pays $6.65 for children older than 18 months of age and $7.50 for those under 18 months of age. The rate for providers in family day care homes caring for preschool-age children in FY 1988 will increase to $7.05. The rate for infant care also will increase to $8.25.
KENTUCKY	The rate is $9 a day for protective services.
LOUISIANA	In July 1987 Louisiana instituted an optional co-payment by the parents.

MARYLAND	The rate shown is for preschool and school-age care. For children younger than two, the rate is $41.75 per week. This rate is expected to increase to $43.25 in FY 1988.
MASSACHUSETTS	FY 1986 and FY 1987 rates shown in the table are average rates calulated by the state, based on what the state actually has paid out. Infants have a separate rate of $29.97 and the rate for school-age children is $16.08.
MICHIGAN	Michigan has an in-home day care rate of $5.12 per day to be paid to a child care aid in addition to a family day care rate in the child's own home. If a family day care provider also provides transportation, the rate paid is increased by $3.62 per day per child who receives transportation.
MINNESOTA	Counties negotiate rates with individual providers and as of 1987 are required to pay no less than 110 percent of the market rate and no more than 125 percent of the market rate.
MISSISSIPPI	The rate shown is an average daily rate for purchased child care.
MISSOURI	Infant care and protective services care has a maximum reimbursement rate of $8.15 per day.
MONTANA	The rate for special needs children is $11.00 per day. The rate for school-age care is $.90 per hour per day. The rate for group day care homes is $8.50.
NEBRASKA	The rate shown is for full-time famiy day care. Day care provided in-home (for example, by a relative) is reimbursed at a lower average rate of $3.74 per day.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	The rate shown is that paid for the care of children three years of age and older. The state pays $8.50 per day for the care of children younger than three. Providers are allowed to bill the state for absentee days as long as the "absentee bill" is less than 10 percent of the total contract.
NEW JERSEY	The maximum rate of $1.50 per hour is paid only for the care of special needs children.

NEW MEXICO	The rate shown is for full-time licensed care. Unlicensed full-time care is reimbursed at half of the full-time licensed rate, as is part-time licensed care. Unlicensed part-day care is reimbursed at half of the licensed rate.
NEW YORK	The state does not impose a maximum rate on family day care because such a policy is not seen as an effective cost containment measure. Local districts set their own rates.
NORTH CAROLINA	The rate shown is the maximum rate for providers caring for children two years old and older. The rate paid to relatives for individual child care arrangements is $100 a month maximum.
NORTH DAKOTA	Counties negotiate rates according to local market rates.
OHIO	Counties set rates according to local market rates.
OKLAHOMA	The rate shown is for full-day care. The state pays $4.00 per day for part-time care (four hours or less). Providers are not permitted to bill the state for days on which children are absent.
OREGON	The rate shown in the table is the rate paid to providers for the care of children 31 months to 15 years old. A higher rate of $292 per month is paid for the care of younger children. In addition, the state has a separate rate structure for families with more than one child in care.
RHODE ISLAND	Rhode Island changed its reimbursement rates as of July 1, 1987. The old flat rate of $29 per week was raised to $66 per week for children up to three years old and $44 per week three- to five-year-olds.
SOUTH DAKOTA	South Dakota spends no Title XX money on child care.
TENNESSEE	Rates shown are averages based on day care purchased on an individual basis. Contracted day care costs are based on actual cost with a maximum annual ceiling of $2,850. The maximum annual rate for infant care is $3,629. The rate for part-time center-based care is $15.00 per week.

UTAH	The rate shown is for full-day care of children older than two years of age. The rate for infants is $7.95.
VERMONT	The rate shown applies to licensed family homes caring for children older than two. In FY 1988 this rate will increase to $1.15 per hour. The state pays an additional $ .25 for infant care. The rate for protective services care is $1.62 per hour.
VIRGINIA	Rates vary by county with no minimums or maximums set by the state.
WASHINGTON	The rate shown is paid to providers for the care of children older than two and a half. A higher rate is paid for the care of younger children. Providers may charge parents for registration and insurance fees.
WISCONSIN	Counties set maximum reimbursement rates for preschool care, infant/toddler care, and school-age care according to guidelines established by the state in the administrative rule process.

STATE-BY-STATE TOTALS OF LICENSED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS, AUGUST 1987

State	Child Care Centers[1]		Family Day Care Homes[2]	
	Total Number	Licensed Capacity	Total Number	Licensed Capacity
ALABAMA	1,000	N/A	2,700	N/A
ALASKA	186	8,571	402	2,329
ARIZONA	829	65,000	1,500	6,000
ARKANSAS	1,305	43,209	445	4,159
CALIFORNIA	7,606	391,804	34,636	225,821
COLORADO	722	45,220	5,738	29,408
CONNECTICUT	1,093	55,216	3,443	16,357
DELAWARE	168	9,632	772	4,320
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	310	N/A	314	N/A
FLORIDA	4,086	300,000	2,179	14,000
GEORGIA	1,600	111,580	5,728	34,368
HAWAII	393	21,924	219	1,006
IDAHO	645	13,121	118	379
ILLINOIS	2,233	111,295	4,974	33,747
INDIANA	559	39,727	1,290	8,944
IOWA	425	20,271	2,223	11,176
KANSAS	530	N/A	5,464	43,011
KENTUCKY	1,147	48,110	197	2,173
LOUISIANA	1,902	N/A	N/A	N/A
MAINE	227	7,881	961	7,782
MARYLAND	1,200	55,000	7,500	30,000
MASSACHUSETTS	1,858	68,618	9,439	43,165
MICHIGAN	2,750	106,067	8,926	48,064
MINNESOTA	1,136	42,032	9,565	66,955
MISSISSIPPI	1,154	69,461	N/A	N/A
MISSOURI	808	46,507	1,320	12,436
MONTANA	130	4,300	400	1,800
NEBRASKA	304	13,680	1,893	1,266
NEVADA	220	N/A	287	N/A
NEW HAMPSHIRE	557	20,121	400	3,247

State	Child Care Centers[1] Total Number	Child Care Centers[1] Licensed Capacity	Family Day Care Homes[2] Total Number	Family Day Care Homes[2] Licensed Capacity
NEW JERSEY	1,850	104,187	N/A	N/A
NEW MEXICO	356	18,005	262	2,162
NEW YORK (STATE)	1,989	115,526	3,625	18,018
NEW YORK CITY	979	69,799	1,984	9,786
NORTH CAROLINA	2,486	132,692	6,629	33,145
NORTH DAKOTA	54	1,696	1,254	6,937
OHIO	2,380	120,000	3,000	12,000
OKLAHOMA	1,345	60,652	1,162	5,744
OREGON	510	26,544	3,026	9,078
PENNSYLVANIA	2,066	110,595	3,855	23,130
RHODE ISLAND	122	N/A	550	N/A
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,332	71,308	881	5,330
SOUTH DAKOTA	72	4,076	394	2,947
TENNESSEE	1,559	98,511	323	2,271
TEXAS	4,899	426,328	14,507	165,282
UTAH	229	17,175	1,750	10,500
VERMONT	175	5,000	55	400
VIRGINIA	867	68,739	270	2,235
WASHINGTON	925	N/A	6,067	N/A
WEST VIRGINIA	171	8,847	N/A	N/A
WISCONSIN	1,303	51,542	559	4,312
WYOMING	212	10,256	815	4,890

NOTE: Group homes are not included in this listing.

ALASKA — These figures do not include centers run by the military.

ARIZONA — Arizona requires only child care centers, not day care homes, to be licensed. Of the 1,500 family day care homes in Arizona, approximately 500 to 600 are certified. The remainder are alternate approval homes. The maximum child care capacity for certification is 4 unrelated children, or six in total.

ARKANSAS — The figures for family day care also include group homes.

COLORADO — Colorado's total number of day camps and school-age child care programs (for children five years old and older) is 137 with a licensed capacity of 10,821.

FLORIDA	The licensed capacity figures are approximations, not exact counts.
IDAHO	This figure represents the approximate total number of licensed day care homes and centers.
KANSAS	These figures include 2,951 regulated homes that serve six or fewer children as well as the licensed homes serving seven to 12 children.
IOWA	Iowa has a total of 735 preschools with a licensed capacity of 17,829.
LOUISIANA	Louisiana does not distinguish between centers and homes.
MAINE	Maine has a third category of child care facilities referred to as registered home babysitting services. These are similar to family day care homes, but fall within a different set of regulations. There are a total of 175 such facilities with a licensed capacity of 2,086.
MARYLAND	The figure shown for child care center capacity is an approximation.
MINNESOTA	The figures shown for the total number of family day care homes and capacity include group homes. The licensed capacity figure is an estimate based on an average of seven slots per home.
MISSOURI	Missouri makes no distinction between family day care homes and family group homes. Thus, the number and capacity apply to both categories combined.
NEVADA	The center number includes 30 preschools and seven nurseries. Nurseries are for children younger than two.
OHIO	The 3,000 family day care homes are certified instead of licensed.
SOUTH DAKOTA	The number of family day care homes is low because the only homes registered with the state are those that received federal monies for food.
VERMONT	Vermont has 55 licensed homes (licensing establishes them as public buildings which require inspection) and 650 registered homes.

WISCONSIN

Besides the 559 licensed family day care homes, Wisconsin also has 2,500 certified homes.

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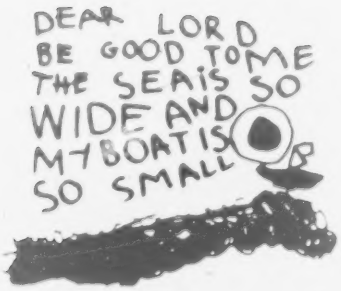

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